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Part One
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CORNELL FRESHMEN WON

PULLED A PRETTY RACE OVER THE POUGHKEEPSIE COURSE.

Harvard Was Second in the Freshman Race, and with University of Pennsylvania's Young Rowers Gave the Victors a Hard Struggle—The First of the College Races Rowed in Disagreeable Weather, but Rowed Well—A Bad Start.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—Cornell won the first round in the intercollegiate rowing regatta on the Hudson R[iver] here to-day. Her freshman eight de[feated] in the cleverest possible fashion the crews from Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia.

The victory was such a decisive one that there is no question but that Cornell would have won had the start been a fairer one than it was. Harvard protested the race on account of that start, but the referee, George L. Rives, refused to entertain the protest, and the race will therefore stand as it resulted, with Cornell the victor by a boat's length and a short bit of open water, in 10:18; Harvard was second, in 10:22; Pennsylvania third, in 10:28⅕; and Columbia last, in 10:51.

It was a very pretty race, with the first three crews finishing within the space of about three boats' lengths, Columbia being hopelessly out of the fight almost from the start, but sticking to their work with commendable grit clear to the finish.

Few people, compared with the crowd that is expected here on Friday, saw the contest, but such as did see it were rewarded with as pretty a sight as the most enthusiastic lovers of aquatic sports could ask for. The race was arranged for 5:30 o'clock, and was started promptly at that hour, just as Mr. Rives had announced that it would be.

The big observation train of forty-two cars, which was run over the West Shore Railroad, was but about one-tenth filled, as the number of freshies present from the quartet of colleges interested was small. But they made up in the vigor of their college cries whatever they may have lacked in numbers. A few yachts and sailboats were anchored near the finish line; these were gayly dressed in signal flags and bunting of every possible color and the decks were well filled with interested spectators. In spite of the rain, which fell in the early afternoon and threatened to continue in a series of showers dur'ng the rowing of the race, several thousand men, women, and children sought choice seats on both banks of the river.

The race was over a two-mile course, beginning a mile above the big railroad bridge and ending a mile below it. That brought it all directly opposite the City of Poughkeepsie, and its people found the river banks good spots to see the whole of the struggle. With a good pair of glasses they had a chance to see about all there was to see. So, too, did those on the steeper banks of the west shore, where there was also a goodly crowd from this city and the cluster of little towns in the immediate vicinity.

Poughkeepsie was by no means regatta-mad to-day, yet there was a liberal display of bunting, flags, and college colors all over the town, honors being about evenly divided, though Cornell had a slight call before the race. After to-day's struggle and Cornell's victory, the town took on a blaze of red and white, which are the colors of the Ithacans. Withal, the town was wonderfully quiet last evening for a regatta day, the noise about the Nelson House in the early evening being due more to the boys of the town than to the effervescence of Cornell freshmen. These latter take their victory with wonderful stoicism, as though it had been a foregone conclusion that they would win, and that the mere act of winning and the fact that they had won a well-earned victory was hardly worth crowing over. There was an occasional "Cornell I yell, I yell" cheer, but no fireworks or firecrackers and mighty little firewater until well along toward midnight.

Had Harvard won things would have been different, for there was a goodly lot of Cambridge boys here ready for a big celebration had their crew won, as they fully expected it would. Representatives of the beaten colleges kept very quiet, perhaps because they had little money left to celebrate with, as they had generally taken either the field against Cornell or Harvard against Cornell, which was the way the betting ran.

When the observation train reached the starting place, just a mile above the bridge, they found the four stakeboats in position and which Cornell shell, which had been towed up by the college launch, with the crew in the launch waiting for the others. Pennsylvania's crew came up the river in their shell, the men pulling a rather clear but short stroke. Each man wore his crimson sweater, with the figures of his class year, "99," on the breast. From their boathouse, more than a mile further up the river, the Columbia boys could be spied coming down in their shell, pulling a rather ragged stroke. The last to appear were the Harvards, and when they were sighted, the Cornell eight stripped for the fray and entered their shell. The men who were to contest in the race sat in this order, the weights and heights of each member being given as they were announced for publication by the coaches of the several crews:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Position and Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Bow, S. D. Sinkler	17	140	5 ft. 8 in.
No. 2, C. H. Rogers (Capt.)	20	153	5 ft. 9½ in.
No. 3, R. W. Smith	18	140	5 ft. 7 in.
No. 4, H. A. Gregalius	19	165	6 ft.
No. 5, E. J. Stearns	19	181	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 6, J. T. De Silver	19	173	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 7, J. H. Hall	19	160	5 ft. 9 in.
Stroke, J. M. Ruegenberg	19	161	5 ft. 11 in.
Coxswain, Wallace Lee	17	112	5 ft. 3 in.

HARVARD.

Bow, H. Dibble	19	144	5 ft. 9 in.
No. 2, F. R. Swift	17	162	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 3, G. K. Marvin	22	155	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 4, J. F. P'kins (Capt.)	18	159	6 ft.
No. 5, B. H. Whitbeck	18	160	5 ft. 9½ in.
No. 6, C. Thomson	20	168	6 ft.
No. 7, C. H. MacDuff	19	164	6 ft.
Stroke, E. A. Boardman	20	156	5 ft. 8 in.
Coxswain, T. R. Plum	19	110	5 ft. 4 in.

COLUMBIA.

Bow, E. C. Ropes	18	156	5 ft. 10 in.
No. 2, H. Van Wagener	18	165	5 ft. 7⅝ in.
No. 3, H. A. Schroeder	18	149	5 ft. 9 in.
No. 4, E. H. Chao	21	130	5 ft. 7 in.
No. 5, H. H. Oddie	19	160	5 ft. 9 in.
No. 6, R. Bigelow	18	162	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 7, C. A. Elmer (Capt.)	18	162	5 ft. 11 in.
Stroke, B. B. Filt	18	150	5 ft. 10 in.
Coxswain, J. M. Schlay	16	102	5 ft. 4 in.

CORNELL.

Bow, W. B. Stamford	19	156	5 ft. 10 in.
No. 2, J. S. Bayley	18	157	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 3, S. W'k'man (Capt.)	19	158	6 ft.
No. 4, A. C. King	19	160	6 ft.
No. 5, Platt Russell	20	159	6 ft. 1 in.
No. 6, C. M. Oddy	19	162	5 ft. 11 in.
No. 7, W. C. Dalsell	18	163	5 ft. 11 in.
Stroke, E. B. Carter	22	158	5 ft. 10 in.
Coxswain, E. L. Losher	22	105	5 ft. 5 in.

When the order was given to take positions there was some trouble, as the Harvard stakeboat had drifted down stream some distance, a fact which the Regatta Committee say is due to an order from the referee for the men in charge of the boats to haul up anchors so that an exact line could be obtained. Why the anchors were ordered raised only Mr. Rives can explain.

As Mr. Rives left for New-York immediately after the race, the protest from Harvard's men had to be submitted in writing to Guy Richards, Chairman of the College Committee. This order of Mr. Rives made trouble at the start, whatever his reason may have been for it.

When Columbia, which had the outer line of the four; Cornell, which was next to her, and University of Pennsylvania, which was next in order, were all in position held

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FIFTY AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Laurier's Great Victory in Canada—Great Cities Revolted.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 24.—The results of yesterday's election show a majority of not less than 50 against the Government and a straight Liberal majority over all of about 30. In addition to the three Cabinet Ministers already mentioned as having been defeated, A. R. Angers, President of the Council, suffered defeat, making in all four Cabinet Ministers who lost their seats.

Practically every section of the country declared against the Government. The most remarkable feature of the election was the wrenching from the Government of a number of representatives of the cities of the Dominion. Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, Halifax, Vancouver, and St. John, one after the other, contributed to the ranks of the Government's opponents. Winnipeg, London, and Victoria, B. C., were the only defaulters.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Premier, received the returns in his office in the State Department at Ottawa. When it was definitely known that the fate of the Ministry was sealed Sir Charles appeared cheerful as of yore, but said he would prefer not to say anything for publication.

It is expected that he will promptly tender his resignation. The Hon. Mr. Laurier will be called upon to form a Government, and he and his colleagues will have to again present themselves to their constituents for re-election.

ARTHABASKAVILLE, Quebec, June 24.—This modest French Canadian village is the home of Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the Liberal Party, the success of which in the Dominion elections yesterday places him at the head of the Government controlling the commercial policy of more than half the continent. All day messages of congratulation have poured in upon the future Premier, and among them the following from Erastus Wiman of New-York:

Because I love my native land and honor you, I congratulate it and you from the bottom of my heart. Now may the daisy that springs from the earth on one side of the border line, and nods its head on the other, no longer mark the commercial barrier, that cuts this continent in two. But, maintaining the heartiest allegiance to the greatest of empires in the commercial world, may Canada emulate the glorious example of Great Britain, and in the greatest of her colonies illustrate the principle that the freest exchanges create the greatest wealth, beget the largest development, and enlarge and equalize to the greatest degree the area of opportunity, now needing, as never before, on both sides of the line enlargement and equalization.

LONDON, June 24.—The Morning Post, commenting upon the result of yesterday's elections in Canada, will say to-morrow: "Judging from Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's recent speech, the unity of the empire and the future of Canada are safe in his keeping."

The Daily News, in its comments, will ascribe the victory to the triumph of Liberal principles generally and a revolt against sacerdotalism in politics. "The result," The News will say, "ought to teach a lesson to political clerics the world over."

SNEAK THIEVES GET DIAMONDS.

Two Hoboken Residents Robbed of $2,100 Worth of Jewelry.

Sneak thieves reaped a rich harvest in Hoboken Tuesday afternoon, the persons robbed being A. P. Hexamer of 215 Hudson Street and George Richmond of 832 Hudson Street.

At Mr. Hexamer's house no one was at home but the servant. She heard a noise in Mr. Hexamer's room during the afternoon, but supposed Mr. Hexamer had returned, and paid no attention to it. The thieves secured four diamond rings, four diamond studs, three diamond collar buttons, and two pins, one containing seven diamonds and the other sixteen, a present to Mr. Hexamer by Count Gyula of Vienna. The jewels were valued at $1,500.

The robbery at Mr. Richmond's house was also committed in broad daylight, and while Mrs. Richmond, her son, and two daughters were at home. Despite this fact the upper part of the house was thoroughly ransacked. The thieves secured a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $350, and a diamond ring and other jewelry worth $250.

Both houses were entered apparently with duplicate keys. There is no clue to the thieves in either case.

Reunion of the Iron Brigade.

SARATOGA, June 24.—The annual reunion of the Thirtieth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, (infantry,) better known as the Iron Brigade, was held here to-day, and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war was celebrated. The veterans were addressed by Col. D. F. Ritchie of this place. The following officers were elected: President—W. H. Fuller of Albany; First Vice President—J. M. Andress of Saratoga Springs; Second Vice President—D. T. Burnham of Corinth; Secretary and Treasurer—I. U. T. Dargen of Lansingburg.

Mr. Dwyer Cannot Amend His Answer.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, has denied the motion of Philip J. Dwyer to be allowed to amend his answer in the suit that has been brought against him by "Dave" Gideon for libel. The case was opened by Justice Pryor and sustained by the Appellate Division after Gideon had obtained a verdict for $15,000 from a Sheriff's jury. Dwyer then put in an answer denying that he had ever uttered the libel. He then asked to be allowed to put in another answer averring that even if he did utter the words attributed to him, Gideon could not have been harmed.

Mrs. Drayton Bound for Paris.

Mrs. Caroline Astor Drayton sailed for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamer St. Louis. Her destination is Paris, where her mother, Mrs. William Astor, is living. Mrs. Astor purposes soon to come to this country for the Newport season, and Mrs. Drayton intends then to go to London, where it is understood that her home will be in the future. Mrs. Drayton was accompanied by a maid. She received several handsome floral tokens on the steamer.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Judge Wallace in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, at Syracuse, denied yesterday the motion of Kresser against Lyman, which sought to enjoin the operation of the Raines law, on the ground that Kresser obtained a license for one year from last February. The decision is that the law is a police regulation.

—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, granted a preliminary injunction yesterday on application of the Tannage Patent Company, against manufacturers using the chrome tanning process. The purpose of the company is to compel all manufacturers of morocco leather to pay it royalties.

—Joseph Enderis was sentenced at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday to two years' imprisonment for stealing horses. That has been his occupation since 1871. The sentence would have been longer if he had not an incurable disease, which will probably kill him before the end of his term.

—Secretary Smith of the Interior Department at Washington has disbarred Charles H. Spaulding of Beverly, N. J., and James F. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y., from practice before the department for alleged irregularities in pension cases.

—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Depart[ment] of Public Works reports that the aggregate tonnage carried on the canals for the week ended June 23 was 188,406 tons, as against 117,965 for the corresponding week last year.

—Rebecca Sutton, fifty years old, shot and killed her lover, Martin Reed, at Illif's Hotel, Hampton Junction, N. J., yesterday, and then killed herself. Jealousy was the cause. Reed was twenty-seven years old.

—J. Henry Morrison, one of the founders of the Morrison Machine Company, has been missing since Saturday. He left a note for his brother at South Willington, Conn., declaring his intention to kill himself.

—Two freight trains on the St. Paul Road collided Tuesday night, near Davis Junction. Thomas F. Moran, a fireman, was killed, two men were injured, and thirty-four cars were burned.

—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Master Mechanics of America was concluded at Saratoga yesterday. No decision was reached regarding the place for next year's convention.

—Mrs. Leander Stevens of Clinton, Conn., was attacked with shears yesterday by her insane son, Edward, while his father was preparing to take him to an asylum. She may die.

—Collections reported at the State Excise Department at Albany under the Raines law have reached $7,812,977, of which $1,428,726 was collected last week.

—Secretary Herbert formally accepted the new battleship Oregon yesterday, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

—Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has been ill at Washington for several days, is reported convalescent.

WRECK OF THE CAPULET

EUROPE-BOUND PASSENGERS BARELY ESCAPED WITH LIFE.

They and the Crew Say the Plunging of the Ship on the Rocks at Midday and in a Calm Sea Was Inexcusable—Mails, It Is Said, Might Have Been Saved—Great Loss to Newfoundlanders—Adventures of Two Passengers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 24.—The British steamship Capulet, Capt. Ellis, which was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast Monday while on the passage from Halifax for Liverpool, struck the rocks in Marine Cove, St. Mary's Bay, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Though a dense fog hung over the water, the Capulet was running at full speed when the accident occurred, and it was impossible to reverse her engines quickly enough to prevent her being damaged beyond repair.

She ran upon a shelving bed of rock, crushing her bows and tearing out her bottom, and it became evident immediately that she would become a total wreck. The greatest confusion prevailed when the steamship struck, and the female passengers in the first cabin, eighteen in number, were badly frightened. Most of them were suffering from seasickness and had retired to their berths, and these immediately fled to the deck attired only in their sleeping garments.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was learned a box of rockets was carried to the ship's bridge for the purpose of signaling for assistance. A shipwrecked Norwegian Captain, who was among the passengers, took it upon himself to discharge the rockets, and, while preparing to do so, accidentally set fire to the whole lot, which exploded, inflicting dangerous wounds upon the Norwegian and seriously injuring four other persons. The explosion also dismantled the bridge, tore a large hole in the deck, and nearly destroyed a lifeboat.

Eventually order was restored and four lifeboats were launched. The women passengers were stowed in the first and the crew and the rest of the passengers in the other three, and as soon as all on board had been taken from the ship the boats pushed off. The passengers saved nothing but the clothing they wore.

Only nine bags of mail matter were saved of the sixty-three on board. All the bags containing letters and registered parcels were lost. This mail constituted a fortnight's accumulation—the whole of the American and Canadian mail for the entire island of Newfoundland. The loss is practically a colonial calamity, as it will seriously hamper business. Large sums of money, including remittances from Newfoundland emigrants to relatives at home, were included in the mail.

The ship's company were out of the vessel within thirty minutes after she struck. The fog was dense, but the sea was fairly smooth. The ship's bottom was beginning to open when the boats left her, and the cargo was being washed out by the waves. The boats cruised about seeking a place to land, but the whole of the coast in that vicinity is precipitous, the cliffs in many places being 200 feet high, and the surf breaking at their feet made landing impossible.

After two hours' rowing, two passengers, Lieut. Bartlett of the British Navy and a man named Taylor of Halifax, swam ashore in a cove to search for a landing place. They climbed to the top of the cliffs, but found it impossible to get back. They separated and traveled away from each other, following the top of the rocks, in the hope of finding an opening. In the meantime, they lost sight of the boats, which drifted seaward, the wind being off land. About nightfall the boats sighted the fishing schooner Hero, which took them on board and conveyed them to St. Mary's, reaching that place at midnight. Had they missed the Hero they would probably have been driven out of the bay and been adrift for a couple of days.

Mr. Taylor, one of the men who swam ashore, after tramping for two hours, found a fisherman, and together they hunted up Lieut. Bartlett. Mr. Taylor then started with his guide for St. Mary's to report the wreck and seek assistance, Lieut. Bartlett agreeing to remain on watch on a hilltop and endeavor to sight the boats or procure help for them from passing craft. Mr. Taylor walked fifteen miles through unbeaten country to his destination and found the other passengers and crew just arriving. Lieut. Bartlett remained on the cliff all night and followed his companions next day.

The steamer Grand Lake left here at midday Tuesday and reached St. Mary's at midnight. She embarked the party there and sailed for the scene of the wreck, which she reached at daybreak this morning. Capt. Ellis, who is overseeing the salvage operations, reported to-day that the ship was fast breaking to pieces, and that the cargo was floating ashore. No other mail matter or baggage has been recovered. The Grand Lake continued to Placentia and transferred the shipwrecked passengers to a train, by which they reached St. John's at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The passengers are in a wretched plight, especially the women, several of whom were bound on European tours, which they will be forced to abandon owing to the loss of their wardrobes. The passengers and crew regard the loss of the ship at midday on a calm sea as inexcusable, and seafaring men of the vicinity concur in this opinion. Public feeling is very strong over the loss of the mails, which, according to most of the persons aboard the steamer, could easily have been saved.

The Capulet was owned by Bowring & Co. of St. John's, and was worth between $75,000 and $100,000. She was built at Middlesborough, England, in 1884, and was of 2,060 tons burden. She left Halifax last Saturday night, carrying thirty-five passengers and thirty-two crew.

Capt. Ellis has had thirty years' experience as a shipmaster, and this is the first vessel he ever lost. Marine Cove is a graveyard for steamers, a large number having been lost there in recent years.

Stars and Stripes for the Pope.

A party of twelve persons under the leadership of the Rev. William Smith, one of the Fathers of Mercy of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in West Twenty-third Street, sailed on the White Star steamer Britannic for a pilgrimage to Rome, Lourdes, and other European shrines. They will also visit the cathedral towns of Great Britain. Others will follow in a few weeks, and the party, which will number more than 100, will be received in Rome by Pope Leo XIII., who will celebrate mass for them in the Vatican or St. Peter's. As a souvenir of their visit, the pilgrims will present to the Pope a handsome silk American flag.

Married in Bicycle Costumes.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—Harry Stahl, son of Commander E. C. Stahl, of the State Grand Army Posts, was married this morning to Miss Nettie C. Morris, a public school teacher. The ceremony was performed while both were dressed in bicycling costumes. Mr. Stahl intended that he and his bride go on a wedding trip on their wheels. The rain prevented the start being made, but young Mr. and Mrs. Stahl left on a Pennsylvania train, and will take their ride as soon as the weather clears. The wedding took place under an apple tree in the suburbs of Trenton, where Stahl proposed and was accepted.

Reported Union of Thread Companies.

A cable dispatch received in this city yesterday from London announced that J. & P. Coats, Clark, Jonas Brooks & Brothers, and James Chadwick & Brothers, the largest manufacturers of thread in England, had united under the name of the Coats, with a total capital of £7,500,000. At the offices in this city of the Coats Thread Company, representatives of J. & P. Coats, and at the offices of George A. Clark & Brother, representatives of the Clarks, all information was refused yesterday.

Line Drawn at Firecrackers.

RED BANK, N. J., June 24.—Because a man was hurt last year by the explosion of a firecracker thrown into a crowd at Broad and Front Streets, the authorities have ordered that firecrackers must not be used in the celebration of the Fourth here. There will be free license for toy pistols, rockets, fire-wheels, bombs, and roman candles, but the minimum penalty of $5 for the discharge of a firecracker will be rigidly enforced.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

It would be folly to ignore, and impossible to exaggerate, the gravity of the conditions under which this convention assembles.

Most of the other States of the Union have selected and commissioned their delegates to the National Democratic Convention. By a movement evidently concerted, but, as we believe, ill-advised and ill-considered, instructions have been given to the delegations of a large number of States having for their aim and purpose the adoption of a new policy and a new platform for the Democratic Party.

No opportunity for a fair and deliberate consideration of such policy and platform has been afforded the Democracy of the State of New-York. Upon such new matter thus proposed to be incorporated among the tenets of the party, it becomes the duty of the Democrats of New-York, representing their people, to speak in no unequivocal terms.

Gold and silver—the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each at a parity with the other in purchasing power—has been the platform of principles proclaimed by every National Democratic Convention, which has thus adopted and reaffirmed in each declaration of party faith for a century the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said: "The monetary unit must stand on both metals."

The action of a Republican Congress and a Republican President deprived silver of its equality with gold for the money and currency of the Nation. From this act (for which the Democratic Party was in nowise responsible) and from the action of other nations following in the same course, it has resulted that silver has greatly declined in commercial value, and there now exists a wide departure of the two metals from the coinage standard of value, bringing disturbance to the financial systems of European countries as well as to our own, and awakening there, as here, the earnest apprehension of statesmen and financiers.

The restoration of the equilibrium of the two metals thus disturbed is a problem the solution of which is of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of both this country and of Europe, but is wholly beyond our power without the co-operation of other nations. Such co-operation, by the united efforts of statesmen and wage-earners here and elsewhere, is believed to be near at hand and to be possible to secure by earnest and well-directed effort.

Free coinage of silver by the United States alone can have no other effect than to change our present standard to one of silver—now a depreciated coin—and to retard, perhaps destroy forever, the success of the movement now general throughout civilized countries for the restoration of free bi-metallic coinage in the principal mints of the world.

The proposition to separate ourselves from the great nations of the world and adopt the monetary standard of Mexico and China does not comport with the pride and financial dignity of the State of New-York or the United States. It should be resisted with the fervor of both partisanship and patriotism by Democrats everywhere, when the adoption of such a course threatens, as it does, untold evils to our Nation's commerce and industry.

For these reasons, and with these convictions, the Democrats of New-York, in convention assembled, make the following declaration of their principles and appeal to the Democrats of other States to join with them in incorporating these principles in the party platform to be adopted at Chicago:

1. We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed as a permanent financial policy to gold mono-metallism on the one hand or to silver mono-metallism on the other hand. The pledge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repealing act was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be faithfully carried out, wherein it was declared that "the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

We believe that such bi-metallism, to which the Nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world. Neither this country nor any other country, independent and alone, is able to maintain it, and it would be folly to attempt it.

Being so convinced, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the co-operation of other great nations. We declare our belief that any attempt upon the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free-silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard, or entirely prevent, the establishment of international bi-metallism.

Until international co-operation for bi-metallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold.

2. The Democratic Party has ever been, and still is, the hard-money party, and it will preserve that record. It is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and it refuses to sanction any paper currency inconvertible with coin. The United States notes and Treasury notes, being, in fact, debts of the Government, should be gradually paid off, retired, and canceled. This should and must be done in such a manner as to cause no contraction of the circulating money of the country. So long as such paper currency exists, however, and is permitted to circulate as money, it should be redeemable at all times upon demand in the standard money of the country.

The Democratic Party is pledged to the resolute maintenance of the public credit at all times and under all circumstances, and it is therefore opposed to the repeal of any existing statute which enables the Secretary of the Treasury, by the issue of bonds or otherwise, to provide adequate funds for the redemption in gold of our paper obligations whenever necessary.

3. We reiterate our adherence to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to Government partnership with protected monopolies, and we demand that import duties, like other taxes, should be impartially laid and their imposition limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered. Federal taxations should not be imposed to benefit individual interests at the expense of the general welfare.

We repudiate the doctrine that it is the province of the Government, by the exercise or abuse of the power of taxation, to build up one man's business at the expense of another's, or to impose burdens upon one class of citizens for the benefit of other classes, and we insist that "no public taxation, except for public purposes," is the true theory upon which our system of government is based, and upon which it should be honestly and impartially administered.

Upon this principle of revenue reform the Democratic Party takes no step backward.

We indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, and particularly commend him for his determined efforts to maintain the financial credit of the United States.

It is hereby further resolved that the delegates to the National Democratic Convention selected by this convention are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit, and to vote and act as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority thereof.

Historic Ruins to be Saved.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—A meeting of the incorporators of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New-Jersey met this morning in the Prudential Building. This society is the direct outgrowth of the Association to Preserve Washington's Headquarters at Rocky Hill, but is wider in scope. Formal organization was had, with the following results: President—Richard F. Stevens, South Orange; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Josephine A. T. Swan, Princeton, and Mrs. Margaret C. Hodenpyl, Summit; Treasurer—Ernest E. Coe, Newark; Corresponding Secretary—William Pennington, Newark; Recording Secretary—Francis B. Lee, Newton. This memorial society, while under the management of the members of the various historic-patriotic orders in this State, does not require genealogical qualifications as a basis of membership. It welcomes all patriotic Jerseymen and Jerseywomen who desire to see the famous sites of Revolutionary events preserved from decay and vandalism.

The Mayor Threatens Auctioneers.

Seventeen auctioneers applied to Mayor Strong yesterday for renewal of their licenses. They got their new licenses, and with them a lively talking to and a bad scare. The Mayor informed them in a short and pungent lecture that they were either willfully or ignorantly violating the ethics of their profession in several small particulars. The matter would be investigated, and, while he did not have enough evidence to refuse renewal of the licenses, they would be promptly revoked upon the first just complaint against their manner of doing business. The auctioneers represented several lines of trade, and their offenses were petty but annoying.

Mr. Barker Much Better.

President Barker sent word to the Tax Department yesterday that he was recovering speedily from his recent attack of heart failure, and expected to be at his office to-day.

Relief for Jex Bardwell.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—At to-day's session of the Photographers' Association of America the matter of raising a fund for the benefit of Jex Bardwell of Detroit was brought up and a committee of five appointed for that purpose. Many years ago Mr. Bardwell gave evidence in an action brought to determine the validity of an alleged patent on bromides, and to his evidence solely was due a decision in favor of the photographers. This decision made the use of bromides free to all, and thus saved the photographers of the United States millions of dollars. Mr. Bardwell is now old, and, having suffered financial reverses, the photographers decided to raise $2,500 for his benefit. The committee appointed for that purpose consists of G. Cramer, St. Louis; W. H. Allen, Detroit; George Steckel, Los Angeles; J. E. Rosche, St. Louis, and E. W. Wilson, New-York.

Scholarships at Cornell.

ALBANY, June 24.—Nearly 500 appointments to State scholarships in Cornell University have been made by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner. The scholarships entitle the holders of the same to a four years' course of instruction, free of charge, in Cornell University.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week of June were $802,504; for the corresponding week of 1895, $517,888; increase, $84,616.

Greater City Commission May Meet.

The Greater New-York Commission will meet to-day in the City Hall if Mr. Green is well enough to attend. He was reported better yesterday. The Board of Aldermen has given permission to use its hall.

THE MESSAGE OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Earnest and Patriotic Declaration of Principles by the Democracy of New-York.

POWERFUL ARGUMENT AGAINST FREE COINAGE

Rigid Maintenance of the Gold Standard Insisted on Until International Bi-metallism Shall Be Established.

CALM, SOBER DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Able Delegates Appointed to Go to Chicago to Carry on the Fight for Honest Money—Convention Remarkable for Its Harmony and for Its Thorough Devotion to the Important Work It Had to Perform.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.	ALTERNATES.
DAVID B. HILL of Albany County.	ROBERT EARL of Herkimer County.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER of Jefferson County.	SMITH M. WEED of Clinton County.
EDWARD MURPHY, JR., of Rensselaer County.	JACOB A. CANTOR of New-York County.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT of New-York County.	WILLIAM PURCELL of Monroe County.

SARATOGA, June 24.—The delegates chosen by the State Convention held here to-day will take this message from the Democrats of the Empire State to the Democratic National Convention that will be held in Chicago in July:

"We declare our belief that any attempt upon the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free-silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism. Until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured, to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed, we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as absolute to the preservation of our Nation's credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor."

The delegates were chosen and the platform was adopted, after long and careful conferences, and with the understanding, which was voiced in the platform presented by Senator Hill, that the convention had met to transact business for the National welfare, rather than for the consideration of matters affecting chiefly this State.

Little need be said of the details of the convention. The controlling purpose of the convention was to make a platform upon which the Democrats of this State and the entire country might stand. To do this work well was the earnest and absorbing desire of all the delegates. Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whitney were the dominant figures in the convention, and as they joined in the declaration of principles put forth here to-day, so they will join in fighting for it in Chicago.

Few State Conventions in recent years have been so businesslike and earnest and so free from factional strife. The only ripple of disturbance came from the western end of Long Island—Kings and Queens Counties. When the Reform Democrats of Kings found themselves barred from the convention they went out feeling decidedly sore, but that did not count much with those who were left.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany ably presided over the convention. The convention was enthusiastic whenever the names of Hill, Whitney, and Flower were spoken, and equally so whenever the National Administration was under consideration. All the business was transacted in two short sessions, and the delegates had started for home before sundown.

In selecting the delegates and alternates particular attention was paid to choosing able and effective talkers. "Persuaders" were in demand—men who could go to Chicago and lay hold on the Western and Southern delegates, and make long and unrelenting arguments to show why the Democratic Party should not commit itself to the free coinage of silver.

The choice of delegates and alternates for the districts, as well as for the State at large, is regarded as satisfactory from this point of view.

Resolutions other than those in the platform were adopted—one extending sympathy to the Cubans who are suffering at the hands of Spain, and one in behalf of party harmony at Chicago. The platform itself was long—"too long," some said—and while the extract quoted is as sound as could be wished, and more emphatic than the plank adopted at St. Louis by the Republicans, it is concealed beneath a preamble on the subject of bimetallism, which, some said, would fail to interest the casual reader, who would be looking for the convention's declaration for or against gold.

The seventy-two delegates were instructed to vote as a unit on all propositions. The convention did not nominate Presidential Electors, it being understood that they will be nominated in the convention in which the State ticket shall be constructed.

Most of those who came to the convention were here to take part in its deliberations, and the "visiting statesmen" were few. One interested spectator, however, was Robert A. Maxwell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who spent the day in the village and found opportunity to meet many of his old friends.

EARNEST AND ORDERLY

A Thoroughly Businesslike Convention Fully Impressed with the Importance of Acting Wisely.

SARATOGA, June 24.—To-day's convention was more like a gathering of business men bent on transacting their affairs in an orderly and deliberate way than it was like an ordinary political convention. The hall was simply decorated, and the sounding board back of the speakers' desk was festooned with portraits of Cleveland, Flower, Hill, and other leaders of Democracy. An Albany band occupied the balcony to the right of the platform. This band struck up "Yankee Doodle" just before 12 o'clock, and the delegates began to file into the hall. Some of the earlier arrivals saw a handsome floral scroll four feet in height upon the platform. It bore the inscription:

Democrats, Make No Mistakes, and the World Is Ours.

This inscription was regarded by some of the managers as not just the thing, so the flowers forming the words were plucked out, and the scroll was left there, bare of inscription.

Contrary to the usual custom, the big party leaders did not wait until all the other delegates were seated before making their entrances. Senator Hill came quietly in just before noon. Not more than half the delegates were present at that time, but these rose to their feet and gave the Senator a stirring welcome. He seemed much pleased, and smiled and bowed as he took his seat in the Albany delegation, just across the aisle from the New-York seats, which were in front of the middle section.

William C. Whitney a moment later came down the aisle and took his seat in the New-York delegation. The moment he was seen the delegates rose to their feet and gave him a royal welcome. He sat next to John R. Fellows and Civil Justice O'Gorman. Back of him, almost directly, was ex-Mayor Gilroy, who sat near John C. Sheehan. Henry D. Purroy's seat was in the aisle, almost opposite that of Senator Hill. The State Democrats were scattered about, and it was a unique sight to see such anti-Tamany men as Maurice J. Power, Francis M. Scott, and Thomas Costigan sitting elbow to elbow with Tammany old-timers.

Ex-Gov. Flower got a hearty cheer when he took his seat, and the appearance of Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield called out a small ovation, which was described by Mr. Stanchfield's friends as a good starter for his Gubernatorial boom.

CHAIRMAN THACHER'S SPEECH.

Democracy Urged to be True to Its Record and Its Principles.

SARATOGA, June 24.—Chairman Hinkley called the convention to order at 12:20 P. M., and on his nomination Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany was made temporary Chairman. Charles R. De Freest, Calvin J. Huson, William J. Ellis, C. J. Werner, Thomas T. Farrell, A. E. Hoyt, and Jefferson Greene were made temporary Secretaries. Mr. Hinkley then appointed Francis M. Scott and Bernard J. York to escort Mr. Thacher to the chair, and they did so, while the crowd applauded vigorously. Mayor Thacher wore his business suit—a blue sackcoat, a light vest, a standing collar, and a four-in-hand tie. He proceeded with his speech deliberately. It was a particularly happy one, and throughout it was listened to with close attention. The remark that the work of the New-York delegates to Chicago must be to "convert erring brothers," and not to quarrel with any one, was roundly cheered, and when, a little later, he spoke the names of Hill and Whitney, there was a prolonged demonstration. Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitney, sitting well toward the front, bore the "blushing honor" rosily. Cheers greeted the mention of "sound money." The name of Horatio Seymour was the signal for an-

ether outburst, and yet another, which was the largest of all, came when the speaker declared, "We are proud of President Cleveland's foreign policy." Mr. Thacher's speech was as follows:

We are met to select representatives from the Democratic Party in the State of New-York to meet with their Democratic brethren from other States in the National Convention assembled, and there to deliberate concerning the welfare of the people of the United States. That National Convention will in turn select a candidate for the Presidency to represent the Democratic Party. We cannot predict his name. We cannot tell from what State he may come. But these two things we know—he will be chosen by free representatives and not by the agent of the monopolies, and he will present himself before the people clean, safe, and unmortgaged.

We have just witnessed the spectacle of a nomination for the Presidency, made in a political convention, but dictated by influences which never before so boldly entered a National Convention of either party, and which never before triumphed. The searching eye of the press discovered and its loud voice predicted this nomination weeks before. Even to astute Republican leaders the prediction seemed absurd, so much so that the Chairman of the New-York delegation, in the hollow of whose hand lies the organization of the Republican Party of the State, openly characterized the candidate as "dangerous and misleading, whose votes and speeches show that he has no settled convictions on the money question, and whose managers have endeavored to secure support in one part of the country by declaring that he is in favor of the gold standard, and in other parts by declaring that he is in favor of silver." These are not my words, but the words of that political leader who is at the head of the Republican Party of the State, and whose embarrassing duty it will be to conduct the campaign of his party's candidate.

In my city there used to hang in front of a saloon an ingenious sign so painted that as one approached it from the east he read the word "Beans"; approaching from the west the sign presented the word "Pork"; when the thirsty traveler stood directly in front of the sign it bore plainly and unmistakably the refreshing word "Beer." As the rays from the East fall on the figure of the Canton Napoleon one reads in yellow letters the word "Gold" as the light from the Colorado hills falls slantingly thereon the white word "Silver" appears; but as one stands squarely in front of the figure the world will read in boldly cut letters the word "Hanna." And they call this figure on whom this triple light falls Napoleon! What Marshal overshadowed Bonaparte? What aide de camp dictated to Napoleon? What Minister enjoined silence on the Emperor? No, he is no Napoleon, or, if he be, the birthday of his candidacy is fittingly the anniversary of his Waterloo.

Peril in the Situation.

Facing Chicago, we confess that the situation is not without peril. Circumstances—some of which perhaps might have been controlled—have created what we believe to be an erroneous financial faith, a faith which has spread alarmingly in the West and South, and which has found adherents even in the East and North. It is a faith which is not to be eradicated with the sword, but with the pen and tongue. With many it is a panacea for commercial disorder. Men hold these false views through misconception of economic truths and through not understanding economic laws or the times and season of their application. Not everything which is signed and sealed is valid. The stamp of the Government on a piece of silver can never make it worth much more than the world is willing to give for it. It is passing strange that the very men who have such tremulous faith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor. They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent as to its escutcheon.

If we are to accomplish our mission at Chicago we must go there to persuade erring brothers and not to quarrel with enemies. The people who hold those strange views are honest but mistaken. We must make them see that we are as honest as they are and that our views are right. At this late day the task seems gigantic, but it is fit to employ the talents and discretion of a Hill and of a Whitney. We may well applaud the resolution which has made them seize the banner and hasten to the front. It is not a hopeless task. Truth will always vanquish error. Light will always dispel darkness. The handful of States which might be carried for the unlimited coinage of silver never could control legislation so as to authorize free coinage. Their strength never would avail them beyond affording an expression of their views. They will only arouse bitterness which may compel the Republicans to oppose even an international agreement. Their sole help will lie with the Democratic Party, and what help can that party offer if when they turn toward it they find it broken and disrupted by their own frantic and destructive efforts? A political party, after all, is only a vehicle to carry principles into effect. The people seldom operate directly themselves. It is through the political organization that principles are enunciated, voters rallied to the standard, and victory consummated at the polls. The stronger the political organization, if it be running in the right direction, the more certain will be the victory. If ever there should be a campaign of education it is now.

More Important than the Tariff.

A false view of finance is worse than false views on such a question as the tariff. It affects the National credit and touches with coarse hand the National honor. It is the duty of the Democracy in the present crisis to speak clearly on the financial question. The party of Jefferson and Jackson, of Benton and Tilden, has always favored the best money in use—the money adopted as the standard by the most enlightened nations of the earth. Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver bullion should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path. It was the Democratic Party that established an independent Treasury against the protests of the opposition. It was a Democratic Governor, Horatio Seymour, who demanded that the interest on our State debt should be paid in gold, and that at a time when the greenback was in full reign. Our Republican friends may pose as the advocates of sound money, but the people have not forgotten that they attempted a base law, bearing the name of another Ohio statesman, was the work of a Republican Congress and of a Republican President. That law made of silver a commodity and undid it for its true mission, a medium of exchange. Nor have the people forgotten that the repeal of that law was the work of a Democratic Congress and of a Democratic President. If it had done no other thing in its four years of power and responsibility, our party should have the gratitude and confidence of the country for thus stopping the coinage of a fifty-cent dollar.

The Democracy still adheres to the Constitutional policy of a tariff for revenue only. We deny the right of Congress to use the power of taxation to build up monopolies, to depress wages, to lower or increase prices, to distribute favoritism, or to promote one man's business at the expense of another, and all under the false and specious plea of protection. The recent Republican platform has thrown off all disguise, and promises what it cannot give—protection to everybody and to everything. It even proposes to exact from an unwilling soil those sweets which the Creator intended should be grown on Cuba and Hawaii, both of which islands one day we hope to call our own.

Proud of President Cleveland.

The tariff bill enacted by the Democratic Party, while not perfect, is constructed on right lines. If it does not produce adequate revenues at this moment, the difficulties in the way are apparent, and will be removed in the future. This much is certain, not a dollar has been stolen, not a dollar has been squandered, not a dollar has been misapplied, not an unnecessary dollar has been wrung from the National taxpayers. If sufficient money has not been placed in the people's Treasury to meet the demands of the people's Government, the money is still safe in the people's pockets. In addition to this policy of economy and retrenchment on the part of the National Administration, we are proud of President Cleveland's foreign policy, which, with vigor and consistency, maintains the settled purpose of our party.

This currency is called for a National object, and I may not therefore allude to State issues nor speak of the record of the last Legislature, of its enactment of unconstitutional, unjust, and arbitrary laws, of its unreasonable methods, of its high rate of taxation, of its multiplying of expensive State commissions, of its betrayal of home rule principles.

Whatever financial issue shall come out of Chicago, we must remember that we have to contend with an enemy we have fought for years, an enemy which represents to-day those same forces against which Democracy has always contended, an enemy which is officered by barons and not by patriots, an enemy which despoils the field to enrich its camp, which sneers when we speak of the traditions of our free Government, and which regards itself as the ordained governing class. It is against such an enemy that the Democracy of the Nation must go forth to fight. As the Democracy of New-York takes its place in the line of battle let me say to it as Exeter said to Salisbury—

"Eight valiantly to-day:
And yet I do thee wrong to 'mind thee of it,
For thou art framed of the firm truth of valor."

HIGH HONORS FOR WHITNEY.

The Convention Enthusiastically Cheers His Name—Committees.

SARATOGA, June 24.—Following Chairman Thacher's speech came the calling of the roll by Secretary Charles R. De Freest. As the names of Hill, Stanchfield, Flower, and Whitney were called, the generous convention gave them each a round of applause. When the Kings County delegates were called, Charles J. Patterson, on behalf of the Shepard Democracy, gave notice of contests, and sent up the list of the Reform Democracy which the State Committee refused to place on the roll. The list was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

It was just after this that Mr. Whitney's name was called from the Thirteenth New-York District. A demonstration that was prolonged into an ovation followed. It started with a shout and went in waves through the convention hall. The delegates stood up, they swung their hats, and three cheers were given. The band began to play, and the cheering and shouting and waving of hats began again. There was not

Cures

Absolute, perfect, permanent cures, even after other medicines have utterly failed, have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines and the largest sales in the world.

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such a burst of genuine applause in the entire National Convention at St. Louis last week, and except for the manufactured demonstration over the names of McKinley and Quay in the Hanna gathering, none was so prolonged.

Just as it was ending, an ardent admirer of Senator Hill who is always at Democratic State Conventions arose and called: "Three cheers for David Bennett Hill." They were given as they always are.

Notices of contests were given from Queens and Richmond Counties, and then the usual formal resolutions were made in this order: By Mr. Stanchfield, that the Assembly rules govern the convention; by H. V. Borst of Montgomery, for a committee on Credentials; by Mr. Gibson of Oneida, that all resolutions go to the Platform Committee; by Mr. Hill, for a Committee on Platform, and by ex-Mayor Gilroy, for a Committee on Nominations.

The Committees.

The committees were named as follows:

District.	Credentials	Permanent Organization.	Resolutions.
First	Joseph Cassidy	John W. Weed	A. N. Weller.
Second	J. W. Ridgway	Henry Bullwinkle	Aimet F. Jenks.
Third	B. F. Yorke	David Lucas	John McKeown.
Fourth	W. B. Hatfield	Michael J. Anglin	John Greene.
Fifth	W. R. McGuire	Joseph Lamoon	James D. Bell.
Sixth	R. H. McCarren	William P. West	Patrick Hayes.
Seventh	T. W. Fitzgerald	Dominick F. Mullaney	A. B. Gardiner.
Eighth	T. P. Dineen	Francis J. O'Connor	William Astor Chanler.
Ninth	T. D. Sullivan	Bernard G. O'Connor	Joseph Koch.
Tenth	William Dalton	Bernard Glick	Thomas Costigan.
Eleventh	Morris Cukor	I. H. Terrell	H. B. Blumenthal.
Twelfth	E. B. Lafetra	Jacob Fritz	Francis M. Scott.
Thirteenth	John B. Fitzgerald	Robert Grier Monroe	William C. Whitney.
Fourteenth	S. J. McDonough	Charles O'Brien	James R. Terrance.
Fifteenth	Harry C. Hart	Thomas C. O'Sullivan	T. C. J. Cronin.
Sixteenth	Matthew Clune	Peter F. Meyer	Arthur C. Butts.
Seventeenth	James F. Wood	Cornelius Daly	C. McDonald.
Eighteenth	George H. Bush	James Fitzgerald	L. S. Chanler.
Nineteenth	John F. Norton	Richard E. Connell	William H. Cahill.
Twentieth	John J. Conlin	John Purcell	Louis W. Pratt.
Twenty-first	H. B. Borst	Michael Davy	Frank H. Osborn.
Twenty-second	David Blair	James Stewart	Thomas Spratt.
Twenty-third	F. B. Potter	E. J. Pickett	M. H. O'Brien.
Twenty-fourth	Charles N. Bulger	Thomas Norton	Roswell P. Flower.
Twenty-fifth	S. A. Bearselee	R. M. Fitzgerald	John G. Gibson.
Twenty-sixth	P. Maloney	Thomas Keery	H. C. Stratton.
Twenty-seventh	James S. Ludington	John Reidy	John F. Gaynor.
Twenty-eighth	Hiram D. Babcock		
Twenty-ninth	William H. Kinne	Clarence W. Willis	George N. Orcutt.
Thirtieth	Harrison Peck	Frank W. Brown	E. A. Alberts.
Thirty-first	Burton V. Wiltsie	T. F. Culhone	John Desmond.
Thirty-second	Martin Maher	John Mohring	James Walsh.
Thirty-third	Matthew Scanlon	William H. Cuddebach	Charles A. Rupp.
Thirty-fourth	James G. McMahon	J. A. Hughes	Augustus Blood.

The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.

Strong Men and Good Fighters Selected in Each District.

SARATOGA, June 24.—The Committee on Nominations of Delegates reported to the convention as soon as the resolutions had been disposed of, and its report was speedily adopted. Each of the delegates at large, namely, Senator D. B. Hill, ex-Gov. R. P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., and Frederic R. Coudert, and their alternates, Robert Earl, Smith M. Weed, Jacob A. Cantor, and William Purcell, were greeted with applause, as were some of the district delegates. The list from the thirty-four districts was as follows:

Dis-trict.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	Perry Belmont	R. A. W. Nugent.
	Cord Meyer, Jr.	John H. Vall.
2.	William C. De Witt	James Hart.
	P. J. Carlin	R. E. L. Howe.
3.	John Delmar	C. J. Henry.
	Bird S. Coler	Francis Conkling.
4.	Daniel Ryan	Reuben Reilley.
	J. O'Keefe	C. J. Kerwin.
5.	James D. Bell	John A. Epping.
	James Moffit	Joseph Lawson.
6.	Bernard Gallagher	E. L. Walter.
	R. C. Bucher	David Tease.
7.	Franklin Bartlett	Daniel Finn.
	John R. Fellows	Franklin C. Vitt.
8.	Amos Cummings	Walter G. Keech.
	Thomas F. Grady	Stephen McFarland.
9.	H. M. Goldfogle	D. E. Murphy.
	John F. Ahearn	Henry Wolf.
10.	John C. Sheehan	William M. Gledhill.
	James W. Boyle	William A. Chanler.
11.	C. C. Baldwin	William H. Mitchell.
	William Sulzer	John E. Donnelly.
12.	George B. McClellan	George W. Green.
	Francis M. Scott	Frank Lantry.
13.	James A. O'Gorman	Victor J. Dowling.
	De Lancey Nicoll	W. F. Rinckhoff.
14.	Hugh J. Grant	Rollin M. Morgan.
	J. D. Crimmins	Peter Schaeffler.
15.	Thomas F. Gilroy	John F. McIntyre.
	Ashbel P. Fitch	William Burke.
16.	H. D. Purroy	Charles L. Guy.
	Francis Larkin	Nelson F. Forshay.
17.	Arthur A. McLean	C. McArdell.
	Frank Comesky	J. F. Wood.
18.	James W. Rinkley	W. C. Osborn.
	John G. Van Etten	L. S. Chandler.
19.	Francis J. Malloy	L. Sheary.
	James Purcell	J. V. Phillips.
20.	Charles Tracey	J. H. Clute.
	Erastus Corning	Peter A. Rogers.
21.	Girard Smith	W. A. Johnston.
	James H. Brown	L. P. Clarke.
22.	Thomas Spratt	Frank Owen.
	Oscar Ainbal	E. B. Harris.
23.	Thomas F. Conway	John Harding.
	E. T. Stokes	M. H. O'Brien.
24.	F. C. Schraub	Henry Purcell.
	James R. O'Gorman	George Kellogg.
25.	Henry W. Bentley	A. C. Kessinger.
	Clinton Beckwith	Thomas McDermott.
26.	Elliott Danforth	Patrick Maloney.
	James G. Truman	S. C. Normille.
27.	William B. Kirk	W. M. West.
	David M. Hill	J. W. Cronin.
28.	T. S. Osborne	J. A. Kuster.
	Henry B. Jones	D. E. Moore.
29.	F. G. Babcock	J. L. Little.
	Franklin Barnes	Albert L. Childs.
30.	J. A. Hanlon	J. E. Custfield.
	E. A. Dodgson	W. M. Martin.
31.	A. E. Perkins	W. C. Barry.
	James L. Whalen	Frederick Costaman.
32.	Daniel N. Lockwood	Louis Braunlein.
	Norman E. Mack	William Limon.
33.	Wilson S. Bissell	Martin Reisterer.
	Joseph Mayer	Bert Cheffee.
34.	Thomas Tyrrell	F. E. Sherman.
	Thomas O'Connor	John W. Fox.

District Attorney John R. Fellows of New-York presented a resolution congratulating Senator Edward Murphy upon his convalescence, and James W. Ridgway of Kings offered a resolution reaffirming the declaration that no delegates to conventions be recognized as regular where primaries are held before the meeting of the State Committee to call the convention. This was adopted. Thanks were duly extended to the officers of the convention and to the citizens of Saratoga, and, on motion of Senator Cantor, the convention adjourned.

The business had been transacted in little more than an hour.

ALL FOR THE PLATFORM.

Cheers Greet Its Reading by Senator Hill—Other Resolutions Adopted.

SARATOGA, June 24.—When the convention met after recess, the scenes of the morning were repeated so far as the applause for the leaders was concerned. The report of the Committee on Credentials was the first business, and this was in favor of the sitting delegates in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties. When it had been read the Shepard Democrats of Brooklyn, who were sitting in the convention, arose and walked out. Their departure was devoid of sensational or dramatic incidents, such as have characterized similar movements in other conventions. They simply arose, gave a cheer, and filed up the aisle, while the business of the convention went on with hardly a sign of interruption.

Chairman Thacher was then chosen to preside over the permanent organization, and he did so with a businesslike force and promptness that helped to the speedy completion of the business. The temporary Secretaries were made permanent, and an honorary Vice President and Secretary from each Congressional district were appointed.

The reading of the platform by Senator Hill, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came next. As the Senator left his seat and went to the presiding officer's desk there was continued cheering.

Addressing the convention, Senator Hill explained that as this was a convention to elect delegates to a National Convention, it had been thought best not to deal with State matters, but to leave them to the next State Convention. Frequent applause broke in on the reading of the platform.

(The full text of the platform will be found on the first page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.)

An Appeal to the South.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote without debate, and then ex-Gov. Flower introduced the following, which was also adopted:

Whereas, Party division at Chicago on the silver question will endanger Democratic success at the polls, and

Whereas, Republican ascendency in the Nation would undoubtedly be followed by another attempt to establish minority rule in the Democratic Southern States by means of a Force bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York appeal to the Democrats of the South, in the name of their political liberty and their properties, to avert the possibility of a Force bill by uniting with the Democrats of the East and the West in framing a platform on which all Democrats can stand and the united support of which will lead to a glorious Democratic victory.

Sympathy for Cuba.

Congressman Sulzer then presented a resolution which expressed sympathy for the Cubans. This was greeted with applause, though no Cuban flag was waved, as was done at St. Louis.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the brave and heroic Cubans in their struggles to achieve their freedom and independence, and denounce and condemn the atrocities, the outrages, and cruelties perpetrated by Spanish soldiers under the Spanish flag in the island of Cuba.

Before Mr. Sulzer's resolution was adopted John Green of Kings County gave the convention opportunity to show its good sense by killing an amendment which he presented. His proposition was that the National Administration be asked to intervene between the warring Spaniards and Cubans. The convention was prompt in expressing its disapproval of this, and the amendment was killed by an overwhelming vote and Mr. Sulzer's resolution was adopted.

FIGHT ON CREDENTIALS

A Warm Discussion of the Shepard Contest—Mayor Gleason Makes a Speech for Himself.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The proceedings before the Committee on Credentials were the liveliest of the convention. The passage at arms between the Shepard contestants and the old organization men from Kings was interesting, and Mayor Gleason did his annual low-comedy act, to the amusement of the committee. The Shepard Democracy contested all the seats from the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings. Gleason contested the nine seats from Queens, and there were contests in Richmond and Wayne Counties.

The hearing was held in the clubhouse in the Grand Union Hotel. H. V. Borst of Montgomery County was Chairman and George H. Bush Secretary. Charles J. Patterson and Edward M. Shepard appeared for the contestants from Kings. After a protest from Mr. Patterson, the committee decided to limit each side to fifteen minutes. Mr. Patterson then proceeded to sketch the history of the present condition of affairs among the Democrats in Kings. He said that most of those Democrats who had rebelled against the old organization in 1893 remained with the new organization in 1894.

"But they did not follow you last year," broke in Senator Grady.

"I have only fifteen minutes to state my case in," said Mr. Patterson; "otherwise, I would be glad to discuss that question with you."

Bernard J. York of the regulars jumped up and said: "Didn't you, in 1894, when you were before the Credentials Committee in this very room, declare that you would support the nominations made by that convention, whether you were admitted to the convention or not?"

"We said that we would support the ticket if the right thing was done," replied Mr. Shepard.

Patterson Is Defiant.

Mr. York called on Senator Grady to sustain his side of the case. Senator Grady said that Mr. Shepard had declared in 1894 that the ticket would be supported if the right thing were done by the convention, and that he could not conceive that the right thing would not be done.

"And we also stated," said Mr. Shepard, "that if the wrong thing was done—"

"Stop right there, Mr. Shepard," shouted Senator Grady; "nothing of the kind was said!"

"We have the stenographer's minutes; they will show," said Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Patterson proceeded with his argument and explained how the revolution in 1803 had flattened out the old Kings County machine.

"You had as much to do with that as the man in the moon!" called some one.

"Let us give all the speakers a fair show," said one of the committeemen, tiring of the constant interruptions.

"I don't think that," said Mr. Patterson, who was defiant. Coming down to the campaign of 1894, and the nomination of Mr. Grout, Mr. Patterson said: "They took a man out of our committee and nominated him for Mayor."

"Why didn't you indorse him?" asked ex-District Attorney Fitzgerald of Richmond.

"Didn't your organization create Justice Gaynor?" asked another.

"I suppose that God Almighty created him," said Mr. Patterson, who then said that there were at least 20,000 or 25,000 Democrats in Kings County who did not trust the old organization and who did not propose to be represented in the convention by the old organization's delegates. What did the party propose to do with these Democrats?

"If you say that we are not wanted, we will go home, and we will do so without very much regret. I am not authorized by my delegation to say, directly or indirectly, that if a silver platform is adopted at Chicago, we will support the party," said Mr. Patterson.

"What is the use of your coming here, then, if you don't want to submit to majority rule? Do you come here just to make a spectacle?" said Senator Grady.

Bernard J. York then made a long speech about majority rule, and said that the primaries of twenty-seven election districts in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn had been held in one store by the Shepard people, and that for the first half hour there were but three persons at the polling place. He made a general attack on the Shepard organization, and then moved that the sitting delegates be awarded the seats.

Grady Attacks Shepard.

"I offer an amendment that the contestants refrain this year from disturbing the convention by indulging in their annual walk-out," said Senator Grady.

The Chair did not entertain this amendment, so Mr. Grady said: "I want to speak on the motion, then. There never was such a useless waste of time as has been put upon us by these contestants. They have no right to recognition whatever. They come here in the interests of one man, or, rather, two men, a sort of Siamese twins combination—Shepard and Patterson. They are not Democrats. They do not represent Democrats. If the twelve Apostles came down here and nominated a ticket they would not be satisfied with it. They have wealth and pedigree and social position, but they have not votes! There never was but one pure man in politics in this world—Shepard! There never was but one disinterested man in politics—Patterson! Behind these contestants there are a few time-serving, lick-spittle politicians, but please, gentlemen, don't do your annual walk-out this afternoon! We are in a hurry to complete our business, and we don't want to be disturbed."

Mr. Shepard paid no attention whatever to Mr. Grady's tirade. Mr. Patterson said: "It has been our good fortune to have just such attacks as that made on us at home."

"You never had good fortune in politics," roared Grady.

Suave James W. Ridgway then arose to remark that no matter what the committee might do as to the seats, the regulars would go home, and go to work for the party.

Then the vote was taken in open session. There were twenty-nine votes in favor of the sitting or regular delegation, and not one against it. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Patterson got up and quietly left the room.

Gleason's Annual Contest.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City had his annual chance to exploit himself. He wanted the seats from Queens awarded to his followers.

"I'm not in very good condition to-day and I'll only say a few words to show you why we should have the seats. I want to work for the party now and right along after this. I told you at the last convention that I didn't seek admission for an emblem; that I had an emblem of my own—Patrick J. Gleason and his nave. People looked on with anxious eyes to see what we would do. Well, we put up our ticket, and the result was the election of our Senator, and of Justice Keogh, and of your humble servant, and the Aldermen, and the rest of them. Some of them other Democrats, not satisfied with having all the election offices, got to transforming votes, and it took money and people to get hold of the jury that tried them!"

His Honor stopped and laughed at this, and then went on: "There's not a Republican in my government, but one, and there is not a Democrat who carried the battle axe and worked for us that's not in! That's true Democracy! If other people did that, we would have more patronage and more men to fight with. Now, I want to represent the party; I am on the Greater New-York Commission with Strong and Wurster, and I want to represent you there. Some of them say I'll be Mayor of the Greater New-York!

"How are you going to fix the charter?" asked Senator McCarren.

"Oh, I'll fix the charter! It will be a charter for the masses, and not for the classes. I'll attend to that. Now, them fellows that are fighting me can't get any offices. They couldn't get elected by the people, and if the people won't give them offices, why should I do so? Now, I hear they're going to tell you that I'm not a citizen of this country. I've taken many an oath that I am one. I fought like a citizen and a Democrat, and if I am not a citizen, I would like to have them prove it here to-day, for, who knows, I may be a candidate for Governor this year."

Gleasonites Thrown Out.

John H. Madden then recounted the many offenses that Gleason has committed against Democratic candidates. He charged that John W. Goff aided Gleason in defeating the regular Democratic candidate for City Treasurer in 1894 by having him served with a subpoena to appear before the Lexow committee. Mr. Madden told some of the old stories about Long Island City politics, and then a vote was taken, and Gleason was placed on the toboggan slide and shunted out, as usual. Some were in favor of giving Gleason half the seats, but this proposition only got seven votes, while the motion to seat the Madden delegation got all the others.

"I'll be elected Governor, and you'll all be coming to me looking for jobs," said Gleason, as he walked out of the room to be comforted by his faithful "Vally."

After Howard R. Bayne had protested against the "Nick" Muller delegation from Richmond, the committee voted unanimously to give the seats to Muller's men. The contestants from Wayne County who represent the regular machine were seated, and the committee quickly completed its report.

SHEEHAN DEFEATS PURROY.

An Ugly Struggle Brewing—Seabold and Martin Come to Blows.

SARATOGA, June 24.—The Sheehan-Purroy row in Tammany was in plain view again here to-day and it has taken on a very ugly look. Peace between them seems impossible. Mr. Sheehan's friends declare that he has knocked Mr. Purroy out at every turn this trip, and that appears to be the case up to date.

Alderman Brown, the leader of the Second Assembly District, has been siding with Purroy. In the pitched battle between Sheehan and Purroy in the Ninth Congressional District, which was won by Sheehan Tuesday night, Brown voted the six election districts of the Second Assembly District, which are in the Ninth Congressional District, for Purroy. He also refused to vote to make unanimous the election of Ahearn and Goldfogle as delegates to Chicago.

Before going into this meeting Brown, who has twenty-six election districts in the Eighth Congressional District, had succeeded in securing the recommendation as a delegate to Chicago from the Eighth of his personal friend, Thomas F. Foley. Mr. Brown's action in the Purroy meeting displeased Mr. Sheehan very much, and, besides, Mr. Sheehan wanted to make a place as a delegate to Chicago for Congressman Amos J. Cummings. He therefore had another meeting of the Eighth District delegates called for early this morning, and the recommendation was changed. Mr. Foley was left off the list, and Mr. Cummings was put on in his place with Senator Grady.

This made Mr. Brown very mad. He fought against it, and Mr. Purroy's friends in the delegation helped him, but the machine had just one vote more than Purroy's friends, and forty-nine election districts were voted for Cummings and Grady, while forty-eight were voted for Foley and Grady by Leaders Sullivan and Brown. Leaders Purcell, Scannell, B. F. Martin, and Charles Murphy cast the winning votes. Mr. Brown was doing a great deal of hard thinking today. He did not want his thoughts printed. "Well," he said, "I had a delegate overnight, and that's more than some of them can say."

There was another kind of row very much earlier this morning which grew out of the Sheehan-Purroy fight. Deputy Commissioner Jacob Seabold of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is of course a very strong Purroy man. State Senator Bernard F. Martin is a very strong Sheehan man. They were discussing the pros and cons of the case in the café of the Grand Union. They were very vigorous in their language. They could not agree. Which one struck out with his strong right arm first is not known. They cannot even agree on this point. They both have large stomachs. After the first passage at arms, which was ineffective, the two stout men rushed at each other and bounded back. With more circumspection they clinched again, but then two or three friends separated them.

Honors were easy. Neither of the men showed any signs of the conflict in the convention to-day. The warfare lasted but a moment.

Delegates Depart Early.

SARATOGA, June 24.—With few exceptions the delegates from New-York City and Kings County left for their homes early this evening. The Tammany special train started homeward at 6:30 o'clock, and the delegates expected to be in New-York by midnight. Ex-Mayor Gilroy and a few others remained over. Senator Hill, Chairman Hinkley, and John Boyd Thacher left for Albany at 7 o'clock. Ex-Secretary Whitney will remain here until to-morrow afternoon.

MR. BURDEN BACK FROM LONDON.

English Detectives Got the Jewels by Chance, He Says.

I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Burden, and the Misses Burden arrived from Liverpool on the Majestic yesterday.

They left here seven weeks ago to identify the stolen jewels found in the possession of two former servants, Turner and Dunlop.

Mr. Burden was asked about his alleged statement in London that the New-York police had bungled the case.

"I don't know that I said anything like that," he replied. "The New-York police did their whole duty in the case. You see, the men Turner and Dunlop were just a little too smart. The detectives in England only caught them by a chance."

Mr. Burden said that he did not know exactly the value of the jewels which were not recovered. He thought that about one-third of the diamond necklace was missing, and there were a few watches gone, too.

After the Burden luggage was passed by the customs officers, the family drove to their residence, at 5 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Skull Fractured by a Bicyclist.

Charles Welte, fourteen years old, of Pierce Avenue, West New-York, was run down yesterday by Mino Narco, a wheelman, who was riding along the Bull's Ferry Road. The lad's arm was broken and his skull was fractured. His injuries will probably prove fatal. Welte and several other boys were playing in the roadway at the time, and Welte ran directly in front of the wheel. The evidence showed that Narco did his utmost to avoid the accident, but was unable to stop in time. He was not arrested, as he is a well-known resident of the town, and the witnesses all testified that he was not to blame.

Accused of Killing the Mate.

Martin Alskne, a seaman on the ship Tacoma, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday accused of having murdered the second mate George Mosher, on April 2, while the ship was bound from San Francisco to Liverpool. On Alskne's behalf it was claimed that the fight in which the mate was stabbed was started by the latter's undue severity, and that the prisoner attempted to avoid the fight until the mate struck him with a broken spar. It was also testified that Mosher had struck Alskne a number of times before the stabbing. After several members of the crew had been examined, the case went over to July 8.

Lawyer Fined for Contempt.

W. F. Randal, a lawyer, stepped up to Judge Schuchman in the City Court yesterday just as a case was about to be tried and asked what had become of a case of his that was on the calendar. Judge Schuchman referred him to the clerk of the court, but Mr. Randal insisted in knowing from the Judge, and kept on asking questions until Judge Schuchman ordered him under arrest and then imposed a fine of $25. Mr. Randal was ready to apologize then, but was told to come back in the afternoon. He came back with a written apology, which was placed on record, and then the fine was remitted.

Diphtheria in Jersey City.

Diphtheria has again become epidemic in the hill section of Jersey City. Twelve cases were reported yesterday. Three cases were fatal; two being in one family. The Health Board will take prompt measures to prevent the disease from spreading.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

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The New-York Times

JOHN D. CHEEVER'S DEBTS

HE SAYS HE OWES $12,000 TO VICTOR E. BURKE.

His Confidential Man, He Declares, Worked Fifteen Years Without Salary and Also Advanced Him $4,000—Some of His Club Dues Paid by His Father—Transfers to a Receiver—James Slater's Supplementary Proceedings.

The examination in supplementary proceedings of John D. Cheever, the clubman, and formerly an officer of the New-York Belting and Packing Company, was resumed yesterday before S. L. Samuels. Mr. Cheever says he is unable to pay a judgment of $5,000 which he owes to James Slater on two promissory notes.

William G. Chittick, counsel for Mr. Cheever, telephoned just before the hearing began that he would like an adjournment, but Julius Lehmann, counsel for Mr. Slater, objected, and Mr. Samuels directed the examination of Mr. Cheever to proceed.

Mr. Cheever took the stand and Mr. Lehmann examined him.

Q.—Were you ever before examined in supplementary proceedings? A.—Yes, twice; by Benjamin Waters on the judgment of a man named Smith. I don't remember Smith's first name.

Q.—You owed him money and don't know his first name? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the judgment obtained for? A.—It was on a note for $150. John W. Martin was appointed receiver.

Q.—When did you first meet Mr. Martin? A.—About three years ago. He is in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes.

Q.—Does he belong to any club that you are a member of? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What clubs do you belong to? A.—The Union, the Racquet, and the Rockaway.

Q.—When did you pay your dues in any one of these clubs? A.—My father paid the Union Club dues for me. The others are not paid.

Q.—How long is it since you resigned as Treasurer of the Mechanical Rubber Company? A.—I was never Treasurer. I was Assistant Treasurer of the New-York Belting and Packing Company.

Q.—When did you resign that position? A.—Previous to Jan. 1, 1896.

Q.—What was your salary there? A.—Seventy-five hundred dollars a year.

Q.—When did that company last pay your salary? A.—One month previous to January, 1895.

Q.—What did you do with that money? A.—Used it for living expenses.

Mr. Cheever stated that he had then lived up to $12,000 a year, but at present he managed to get along on $3,000. The examination continued as follows:

Q.—You confessed a judgment to Victor E. Burke for $12,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is Victor E. Burke? A.—He is connected with the Belting and Packing Company. He attended to my personal matters.

Mr. Cheever said that Mr. Burke was paid $500 a year for his services and that $8,000 of the amount of his judgment was for back salary. The balance represented money which Burke had advanced.

Q.—Have you paid him no wages for fifteen years? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did he never ask you for it? A.—He did not get anything.

Q.—But he was willing to wait, and to act as your confidential man, just the same? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he only looked for his compensation when he found you were "broke"? A.—I suppose he thought it was then time to look out for himself.

Q.—You paid him by giving him a judgment? A.—I don't see how I paid him.

Q.—In addition to working without payment for fifteen years, he was also able to lend you money? A.—Yes.

Mr. Chittick, who appeared at this point, had all the testimony read over by the stenographer. He then asked to have all that part relative to the Burke judgment stricken out. Mr. Samuels denied the motion, and the examination of Mr. Lehmann was continued

Q.—What property have you turned over to Receiver Martin? A.—A deed to real estate on Long Island, stocks in several phonograph companies, and about 600 shares in twelve different companies. There were also a certificate for stock, 100 shares in the New-York and Northern Railroad and 100 shares in the Consolidated Railway Telegraph Company.

Q.—Was that all the property you owned or had interest in at the time you were examined by Mr. Waters? A.—I had equities in some stocks held as collateral.

Q.—What other stocks have you an equity in? A.—Two hundred and twenty shares in the Okonite Company, some preferred, some common, and three bonds of $500 each.

Q.—You owed Burke $12,000. You gave him security of the Cheever & Hoyt Company in the amount of $22,000 as security for his debt of $3,000. Why did not this security represent the $12,000? A.—That was all he asked for.

Mr. Lehmann and the judgment debtor's counsel had a conversation across the room regarding Mr. Cheever's jewelry. Mr. Lehmann was willing to accept it for his client as security for his claim. Mr. Chittick stated that Mr. Cheever's debts would be met in full some day.

"I will take your indorsement now," said Mr. Lehmann.

"I would give it cheerfully if I thought I would live long enough," replied Mr. Chittick, amid general laughter.

The examination will be continued on July 1, at 2 o'clock.

VAST TRADING IN SUGAR STOCK.

Rumor of Havemeyers Selling Caused a Drop of 2 Points.

Reports that the Havemeyers associated with a Standard Oil syndicate had taken alarm at the political outlook and were disposing of their holdings of Sugar stock, almost caused a panic in Sugar securities in the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The recent drop in the price of refined sugars, following the course of the raw-sugar market in London, naturally added to the feeling of uneasiness. The price of American Sugar Refinery certificates dropped from 116¼ to 113½, but subsequently recovered to 115⅝. The dealings in the Exchange aggregated 151,000 shares.

Brokers in sugar were greatly excited on the floor of the Exchange for about two hours, and the reports that a "panic in the Stock Exchange" was on ca

HAMILTON CLUB HONORED

WHIST CONGRESS GIVES ITS TROPHIES PROMINENCE.

Makes One the Championship Emblem of the American Whist League, and the Other a Perpetual Trophy to be Played For at Each Annual Congress—Scores Made by the Various Clubs in the Tournament at the Oriental Hotel.

The Whist Congress was continued at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. The weather and whist were about the only subjects that were discussed at the hotel.

The morning hours were partially taken up by a business meeting. President Schwarz called it to order at 11 o'clock, and Secretary B. Kribben, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented this resolution:

Resolved, That the Hamilton Club Trophy be, and the same hereby is, declared to be the championship trophy of the American Whist League for teams of four representing league clubs.

Mr. Weems then offered the following resolution and asked that its consideration be deferred until Friday:

Resolved, That the Hamilton Club Trophy be kept as a perpetual trophy, to be played for at each annual congress, and to be held by the club winning it until the next succeeding congress.

The first resolution was adopted, and in conformity with the desire of Mr. Weems, his resolution went over.

Mr. Mandell suggested that a bureau of administration be established for the present and each succeeding congress, and that a chief of bureau be appointed. This suggestion was acceptable, and Jay Stone of Brooklyn was appointed to fill the new office.

The trophies for which the delegates are competing were on exhibition at the hotel yesterday morning, and were much admired.

Some of the games that were to have been played Tuesday evening were postponed on account of the players being tired, and, therefore, there was a little additional play yesterday morning, but the final playing, according to the programme, did not begin until 2 o'clock P. M.

This play was for the Hamilton Trophy, for the Minneapolis Trophy, and in the progressive match for fours.

The results for the first four rounds in the Minneapolis Trophy contest for club pairs were averaged up yesterday and were posted as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB PAIRS.

(Matches to count.)

NORTH AND SOUTH—FIRST ROUND.

Clubs.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Fergus Falls	111	1	..
Narragansett	110	1	..
Des Moines Whist	109	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	108	1	..
American of Boston	105	..	1
Boston Duplicate	105	..	1
Minneapolis	104	..	1
Chicago	102	..	1
Average			100¾

EAST AND WEST—FIRST ROUND.

St. Louis	106	1	..
Brooklyn Whist	104	1	..
Capitol Bicycle	103	1	..
Baltimore	103	1	..
Hamilton of Brooklyn	100	..	1
Albany Chess and Whist	99	..	1
Hamilton of Philadelphia	98	..	1
Nashville	97	..	1
Average			101¼

NORTH AND SOUTH—SECOND ROUND.

Fergus Falls	123	1	..
Nashville	119	1	..
Minneapolis	117	1	..
Des Moines Whist	116	..	1
Albany Chess and Whist	115	..	1
Brooklyn Whist	114	1	..
American of Boston	113	..	1
Baltimore Whist	113	..	1
Average			116¼

EAST AND WEST—SECOND ROUND.

Hamilton of Philadelphia	95	1	..
Narragansett Whist	95	1	..
Chicago Whist	94	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	93	1	..
Hamilton	92	1	..
St. Louis	91	..	1
Boston Duplicate	89	..	1
Capitol Bicycle	85	..	1
Average			91¼

EAST AND WEST—THIRD ROUND.

Des Moines	122	1	..
Baltimore	122	1	..
Minneapolis	116	1	..
Narragansett	116	..	1
Nashville	116	..	1
St. Louis	115	..	1
Boston Duplicate	115	..	1
Hamilton of Brooklyn	111	..	1
Average			116⅛

NORTH AND SOUTH—THIRD ROUND.

Brooklyn Whist	97	1	..
American of Boston	93	1	..
Albany Chess and Whist	93	1	..
Philadelphia	92	1	..
Fergus Falls	92	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	90	..	1
Capitol Bicycle	86	..	1
Chicago Whist	86	..	1
Average			91⅛

NORTH AND SOUTH—FOURTH ROUND.

American of Boston	126	1	..
Commercial Travelers of Albany	120	1	..
Baltimore	120	1	..
Brooklyn Whist	120	1	..
Minneapolis	118	1	..
Boston Duplicate	114	..	1
Hamilton of Brooklyn	113	..	1
Capitol Bicycle	112	..	1
Average			117⅛

EAST AND WEST—FOURTH ROUND.

St. Louis	99	1	..
Hamilton of Philadelphia	95	1	..
Chicago	94	1	..
Fergus Falls	90	..	1
Albany Chess and Whist	88	..	1
Narragansett	88	..	1
Nashville	88	..	1
Des Moines Whist	83	..	1
Average			90¼

NORTH AND SOUTH—FIFTH ROUND.

St. Louis	125	1	..
Hamilton of Philadelphia	118	1	..
Capitol Bicycle	118	1	..
Fergus Falls	117	..	1
Des Moines Whist	116	..	1
Hamilton of Brooklyn	116	..	1
Minneapolis	116	..	1
American Whist of Boston	114	..	1
Average			117½

EAST AND WEST—FIFTH ROUND.

Albany Chess and Whist	94	1	..
Narragansett	92	1	..
Nashville	92	1	..
Brooklyn Whist	91	1	..
Baltimore Whist	90	..	1
Commercial Travelers of Albany	90	..	1
Chicago Whist	90	..	1
Boston Duplicate Whist	83	..	1
Average			90¼

THIRD ROUND.

Section A—	Wins.	Loses.
Hamilton of Philadelphia	1	
versus		
Brooklyn Whist		1
Section B—	(5 tricks)	
St. Paul Chess and Whist	1	
versus		
Fanwood of Fanwood, N. J.		1
	(15 tricks)	
Philadelphia Whist	1	
versus		
Hamilton of Brooklyn		1
Section C—	(6 tricks)	
Capitol Bicycle	1	
versus		
Wilmington Whist		1
	(5 tricks)	
Newton of Newton, Mass.	1	
versus		
Knickerbocker Field of Brooklyn		1
Section D—	(5 tricks)	
Chicago Whist		
versus	Tie.	
New-Jersey Whist		
Baltimore Whist	1	
versus		
Albany Whist		1
	(4 tricks)	

The preliminary play in the Hamilton and the Minneapolis trophy contests will be finished to-day, and there will also be a big match in which the Eastern and Western players will struggle for supremacy.

A short business session will be held at 11 o'clock.

Neighbors Oppose a Concert Garden.

Half a dozen property owners, with holdings near One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, called upon the Mayor yesterday, and asked him not to grant a concert garden license to Thomas P. Sinnott for One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. The Mayor showed the delegation a list of property owners, who had consented to the use of their names in favor of the garden. William Sommers declared that his agent had put his name on that list without authority, and he declared also that in many cases the names of property owners were put on the lists by servant girls. The Mayor said he would visit the neighborhood himself, and see if the people really wanted the garden.

Meier Gets a $5,000 Verdict.

Charles Meier was awarded $5,000 damages yesterday in his suit against Charles Buschman for withholding a saloon in Washington Market from his possession. He sued for $15,000 before Justice McLaughlin and a jury in the Supreme Court.

BICYCLISTS ESCAPE DROWNING.

One Rode over a Ledge, the Other Fell Off a Bridge.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Charles A. Storms of Waukegan, Ill., last night was severely injured while attempting to ride a bicycle from Belleville to Bloomfield Centre and back in less than fifteen minutes. Shortly after starting out he rode over a rocky ledge, fell twenty-five feet, and then rolled unconscious into the Second River. He was pulled out of the water and taken to the home of J. T. Matthews in an unconscious condition. Storms to-day was resting quietly. He is suffering from internal injuries, a sprained wrist, and several bad cuts on his head and face.

Storms made a wager that he could cover the distance between the places mentioned in a quarter of an hour or less. He started on the trip against time paced by V. Forgie. When near the railroad track at Mill Street and Montgomery Avenue Storms took the lead, going at a very fast rate.

Just as the two men approached the track the 9:32 P. M. train from Little Falls came thundering around a curve 200 yards away. Storms could not slacken his great speed, and determined to cross the rails in front of the locomotive. Bending all his energies to the task he went faster, but as he approached the locomotive he swerved to the left, and could easily have rounded a turn leading into Hendrick's Lane if he had been acquainted with the locality, but he only espied the narrow path leading toward Second River, and in an instant he had rounded the curve, and the train was drawing up at the station.

The cyclist went along the path, not knowing where it led to, until he saw by the moon's rays that the lane ended at a rocky ledge twenty-feet high, overlooking the river. Before he could check his wheel Storms went over the rock head foremost. He landed on the sandstone below and then rolled into the water.

Forgie, who threw himself from his wheel when he saw the train approaching, quickly mounted and followed after Storms. He saw the latter go over the ledge, and shouted for assistance. Several persons responded, and the party went to the foot of the rock, where they found the bicyclist unconscious in the stream, which was not deep, his wheel floating beside him. He was carried to the bank and was afterward removed to his friend's house.

Storms is a traveling salesman, and was to have left for Kingston, N. Y., to-day to visit friends.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 24.—Lawrence B. Engelhard, the cyclist, had a narrow escape from death to-day, and but for his trainer, William Mischlick, would have been drowned. Engelhard was out for a ten-mile spin. His trainer was with him directing his speed. When they reached the Gloucester Landing Bridge, at Tenth Street, Engelhard was ahead of his trainer.

Engelhard started across the bridge at full speed. His front wheel struck a beam and he was thrown over the handlebars. He rolled sideways and off the side of the bridge into the stream. Mischlick leaped off his wheel and plunged into the river. He caught Engelhard, and with difficulty towed him ashore. Stimulants were administered and Engelhard recovered consciousness. He was brought here sore and ill.

HEARING IN THE TAMSEN CASE.

Further Testimony as to the Conduct of the Sheriff's Office.

The investigation of the charges against Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen was resumed yesterday in the old brownstone Court House before ex-Senator William H. Robertson, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony.

Frederick O. Dettman, the first witness, said that, as the representative of a law firm, he had charge of matters connected with the advertising of Sheriff's notices in the city newspapers. He identified several receipted bills for advertisements.

The object of the prosecution in introducing the witness was to show, if possible, that there were mistakes or discrepancies. It was asserted by the witness that there was an error of about $3 overcharge in a bill, but he believed the overcharge to be a mere clerical mistake. In another instance there was an undercharge. This was a surprise for the prosecution, and caused a smile to overspread the faces of Sheriff Tamsen and his friends. In still another instance there was an error, which made a loss of about $20 for the auctioneers having charge of a sale.

The witness said that it was sometimes difficult for the lawyers to estimate just how much an advertisement would cost, as display lines in large type were often used, and it was difficult to tell just the amount of space required. In the opinion of the witness, no dishonesty was intended. He admitted that lawyers sometimes had commissions on advertisements. Five per cent. commission on advertising, the witness believed, was not excessive.

Daniel P. Hays, formerly counsel for Sheriff Sickles, was the first witness for the defense. He said he had transacted much business with the Sheriff's office since 1873, and he thought Sheriff Tamsen had managed the business with skill. He had never known it to be handled more efficiently.

John J. Carroll, Clerk of the General Sessions, was examined as to certain dismissed indictments, and documents were produced to show there had been no irregularities.

August Klienan, auctioneer to the Sheriff said he knew of no irregularities.

Deputy Sheriff Charles M. Lamb said the Sheriff had called upon him for explanations of certain transactions. He denied having received money for watchmen. One had offered him $2, which he refused. He denied charges made by watchmen of this character. He had discharged certain of them because they were careless or left post, and not because they had refused to give him money.

George Gifford, a clerk in the Sheriff's office, testified that a watchman, under pretense of shaking hands, left a two-dollar bill in his hand, which he refused to keep.

Other minor witnesses gave evidence relating to the employment of watchmen, to show there had been no illicit dealings, nor use made of official power to secure work for political friends.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is expected that the work of taking testimony will be continued to-day.

OUGHT TO KNOW HIS OWN NAME.

Thomas O'Hare Resents Being Called O'Hara by Stephen J. O'Hare.

Thomas O'Hare, who keeps a restaurant at 180 Spring Street, was before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of perjury.

He sent up a letter to the Judge saying that he had secured his wife's arrest for drunkenness. When she was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court he relented and refused to press the complaint. Magistrate Mott refused to listen to him and committed him for perjury, saying he had intended to send his wife to Blackwell's Island for six months.

Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare was in Judge Cowing's court when the perjury case was called and said:

"This man's name is O'Hara, not O'Hare. He is a disgrace to an honored name."

"My name is O'Hare," said the man at the bar.

"It's O'Hara," repeated the Assistant District Attorney.

"And I say it's O'Hare! O'Hare!! O'Hare!!! shouted the man, as his eyes snapped with indignation. I guess I ought to know my own name. What tom-foolery is this, anyhow?"

"Who held you? Mott?" inquired Judge Cowing, with a smile.

"Yes, Mott," replied the man, with a laugh, and all in court laughed at the familiarity with which the Magistrate's name was used.

The man said he had no counsel and could not engage any.

"Whom do you wish me to assign as your counsel?" asked the Judge.

"I wish you would assign the District Attorney," said the man.

"The District Attorney will be in the case, but on the other side of the bar," replied the Judge, who then assigned a lawyer to defend the accused. O'Hare has been in the Tombs for thirty-one days.

Clyde Line's Propelling Experiment.

The Clyde Line's new steamship Comanche, which will sail to-morrow, will be provided with a temporary screw, pitched at a greater angle than is common, as an experiment. If satisfactory, the iron screw or propeller, which cost $1,000, will be replaced with a permanent screw of the same type of manganese bronze, the cost of which is $4,000.

The World's Best Natural Aperient.

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

CORNELL FRESHMEN WON

Continued from Page 1.

there by men in the stakeboat, the Harvard stakeboat, which was next to the west bank, was wabbling about considerably and behaving miserably, as a boat does when she has lost her anchorage. Finally Mr. Rives ordered Harvard to cast adrift and get in line without waiting for the stakeboat to get in position. So this was done.

The sky was overcast, the tide on the last of the ebb, with the wind southerly, the water a bit choppy, but by no means rough, though the Cornell men thought it was so, and made a protest against it as unfit water, which protest was properly and very sensibly disallowed. Mr. Rives was too old and experienced an oarsman and referee to be caught by such chaff. Mr. Rives was also in a hurry. He wanted the race started on time, and the friends of all the crews except Cornell say that he was responsible for a bad start because of this desire. Whether this was the cause or not, Mr. Rives did manage to send the crews away to a ragged and rather unexpected start.

While Harvard's coxswain was trying to get his shell into place, Mr. Rives shouted through his megaphone from the Helvetia: "Are you ready?"

At the same instant Coxswain Plum of the Harvard crew shouted "No!" lustily enough for all on the observation train to hear it. Perhaps the wind carried the shout away from Mr. Rives's ears. It is fair to assume this, for he would hardly have sent the crews away amid such a protest had he heard. Harvard's boys had hardly got their sweeps in position to catch the water when they were astounded to hear the word "Go!" and then the crack of the referee's pistol. Nor was Pennsylvania quite ready, and they, too, were caught napping. But both were too foxy to remain napping long, and the sixteen oars of these two crews caught the water at about the same instant. Columbia had, if anything, the best of the start, but Cornell's first three strokes were the stronger and these strokes gave them a lead that they never relinquished at any portion of the two-mile struggle.

Harvard was the first of the two crews partially left at the post to get to going, and they set to work in the liveliest fashion, with a stroke that for a short distance was fully up to forty. It was a disastrous stroke, too, as it did not send the shell sharply through the water, but the boats settled down after a bit, and before the first half mile had been rowed all were doing genuine rowing work.

Cornell, with a slight advantage—say half the length of their shell—was pulling, up to the mile, exactly the same stroke as the "Pennsy" boys, who were on even terms with Harvard at this point. Columbia, with Chao, who had been confined to his bed with malarial fever on Tuesday, pulling at No. 4, and Oddie in place of McCarthy, at No. 5, did not seem to get any strength or power into their stroke. They splashed badly, and, in spite of the trifling advantage they had at the start, were falling slowly but certainly to the rear of the procession.

The freshmen with lungs of senior power cheered each of the crew of his college, even the Columbia lads making themselves heard, though they knew before the race started that the odds were all against them, and that it would be a matter of luck and good fortune if they got home in the first three at the finish.

From the half-mile mark to the mill there was a beautiful struggle for the leadership. Cornell's freshmen were pulling a much longer and a more finished stroke than their Varsity crew pulled a year ago, when they were beaten by Columbia. There was a springy snap in it that sent the shell through the water in great style. The boat did not hang, and the spacing showed a good gain with each swing of the oar blades.

By the time the bridge was reached they were nearly the length of their shell to the good. Harvard's men splashing a trifle, but generally in good form, were hard pressed by the "Pennsy" boys, the Quakers rowing stroke for stroke with them, but cutting the stroke a bit more at the end, could not be shaken off, and hung on with bulldog tenacity, so that Harvard couldn't any more get away from them than she could gain on Cornell.

For the next half mile the struggle was even more intense, for the "Pennsy" boys did manage to get enough more of vim in their stroke to make a perceptible gain on Harvard, so that the Cambridge men could almost have spoken across to their rivals rowing in the same relative position in the Quaker shell. Cornell had a winning lead, apparently, with just a shade of clear water between her sternpost and the prow of the crimson shell.

Interest on the observation train was centred, therefore, in the fight that was being waged for second honors as between Harvard and Pennsylvania, and the partisans of each were willing to bet at even money on their crews. It was a beautiful struggle that the "bean-eaters" and the "scrapple devourers" were having, and the strong lunged coxswains of the rival crews yelled at and exhorted their rowers to put forth their extra effort each time their blades touched the water for a fresh stroke. The bronzed backs bent to their work, and the brown arms and legs seemed to pull and kick just a bit more vigorously.

Cornell's men swept serenely on, having by this time gotten away out of their course and over in the Columbia crew's course. But Columbia didn't mind that water. But Columbia didn't mind that much, as her youngsters were a half dozen lengths behind Pennsylvania's strong boys and out of the race altogether.

Harvard's crew had pulled into the Quakers' lane also, and for an instant it looked as if the two crews might come together. But the Pennsylvania coxswain shot out into the stream just as the swung out into the stream just as the Harvard youth headed his shell a trifle more inshore, and thus the chance for collision was averted. At this critical point Whitbeck, at No. 5 in the Harvard shell, "caught a little crab," but he got into the stroke again all right without doing very much damage, as the finish showed. But the incident made the friends of Harvard worry, for it gave Pennsylvania's crew a chance to get up on even terms with the oarsmen from Cambridge. With Whitbeck settled to his work, the battle between the pair was renewed again, and the Quakers and Bostonians seesawed for an eighth of a mile, the advantage of one shell showing to the fore for an instant, then to be succeeded by the prow of the other, the lead alternating with the finish of each stroke and the settling of the shells into the waters of the Hudson.

As the last half mile of the course was entered upon, they were still racing neck and neck, with Cornell maintaining a lead of a length. The fact that the last stretch of the race was reached became apparent in each shell. The men bent to their oars even sharper than before, and swung a bit less like machinery, but they were out for all the power they could get in their oars and did not care a continental for "form." The guns on the yachts anchored along the lane began to belch forth the welcome to the winner of the race. They went off like a succession of firecrackers, and their din was added to by the screeching of the whistles on the steamers that were on the line.

Finally in this bustle Harvard's coxswain called on his men for a final spurt. They hit the stroke up in answer to the call to about 40, and with this supreme effort managed to shake off the Pennsylvania crew so quickly and suddenly that it looked to people on the observation train as if the Quakers had made a mistake as to the location of the finish line, and had stopped rowing before it had been reached. As Cornell spurted at the same instant the Harvard boys were not able to catch the Ithacans napping, and so Cornell swept across the line, winner of the race by a trifle more than the length of her shell, with the Quakers beaten by Harvard about the same distance. Columbia was half a dozen boat lengths further away.

After the race the Harvard men of course claimed that it was the start that beat them, and they were very bitter against Mr. Rives for sending them away before they were ready. But for that handicap, they claim, they would surely have beaten Cornell. The fact remains, however, that they got away fully as well as Cornell, and it was the alacrity with which Cornell got its shell in motion in the early stages of the race that settled the business.

Cornell's boys finished the freshest and strongest crew in the race, none of the men being at all upset or overcome. In Harvard's shell Dibbler, the light-weight bow oar, and Whitbeck, at No. 5, both showed signs of distress for a moment, while Boardman, the stroke, was so overwhelmed by the defeat that he leaned forward when the line was crossed and gave way to his chagrin in tears. Tilt, the stroke of the Columbia crew, also dropped his oar listlessly at the end of the race, but that was said to be entirely due to being overcome by the (to him) overwhelming defeat. The boys were all right after they had been taken to quarters, received the usual rubbing down, and then made themselves comfortable by a good, square meal.

A rather singular fact about the race, considering how close it was, is that all of the crews finished in one lane—that which had originally been set aside to Columbia on the extreme eastern side of the course. That was due to the fact that the finishing marks could not be plainly seen by the coxswains. The danger of such a thing occurring on Friday will be provided against by the establishing of a different system of signals for use at the finish.

AN UNFORTUNATE START.

But the Advantage Was to the Crew That Finished Last.

The yachting display was not as imposing as it will be on Friday, but there were enough vessels present to make the river scene animated. Among the boats anchored along the police line below the bridge were the Empress, the Anita, owned by J. H. Flagler, the Standard Oil man; the Restless, the Zara, and Lady Evelyn, owned by the Towers of Poughkeepsie; the schooner yacht Lasca, owned by Mr. Watson of Rochester; the steamer Defender, Hudson Taylor, and the Hasbrouck.

When the Quaker freshmen returned to their quarters there was a lively discussion over Harvard's protest, in which Mr. Reath, Pennsylvania's representative on the Regatta Committee, joined. Mr. Reath said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the start was an unfortunate one. Whatever was said was in an amicable spirit. No rancor was shown. It had the effect of rousing the 'Varsity men to express a determination to win on Friday. "We'll beat 'em anyway," said one of the crew.

The betting was in Cornell's favor; the men from Ithaca had plenty of money and offered it freely. A number of wagers were made on Cornell at evens against the field, and 30 to 25, the same way. A bookmaker offered $100 even, Cornell against the field, and only got half of it placed at that rate.

The betting on the university race is in Harvard's favor. Offerings are made of $100 even that Cornell will beat Columbia. The followers of the blue and white want odds of 1 to 3 against the field.

Dean White of Cornell gave the facts of Harvard's protest as follows:

"The Captain of Harvard's freshman crew represented to the Harvard judge at the finish that when Referee Rives asked the crews if they were ready, Harvard's coxswain shouted 'No!' At this instant the word was given to go, which was followed by a pistol shot. Harvard had a flying start and all the crews were in motion when the pistol shot was fired. It was agreed that there was no advantage gained by any crew unless it was Columbia, and she did not finish in front, so that this incident was of no consequence. The referee overruled the protest. Everything was amicable and agreeable, and the subject will not be brought up again."

Dean White said that the cups and the flag were presented to the Cornell freshmen directly after the race, and are now in their possession.

Mr. White is of the opinion that the stakeboats will be firmly secured on Friday. He had a talk with the local committee to-night on the subject. At his request flags will be placed at the half-mile mark below the bridge, so as to plainly mark the lanes.

A big dance will be given at the armory to-morrow night in honor of the college men. The patronesses include the leading society people of Poughkeepsie.

To-night Capt. Stodder and the other officers of the revenue cutters Manhattan and Hudson, which are stationed here until after the races, were entertained at dinner at the Dutchess Club. Capt. Stodder, with Capt. Worden of Pawling, are the only surviving officers who were on the Monitor in her engagement with the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. Capt. Stodder was a young Lieutenant at that time. He has also the distinction of having been on board the Monitor when she sank off Hampton Roads. He is the only surviving officer of the Monitor whose service includes the entire period from the time she was launched until she sank.

Coach Courtney's Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—Walter Peet, for many years the coach and mainstay of Columbia's boating interests, will not be able to be here on Friday. A letter to that effect was received from him by Guy Richards this afternoon. His absence is greatly regretted by the Columbia boys, who had hoped he would be able to get here to-day and give them the benefit of his experience in the last two days of their training. Courtney, trainer of the Cornell crew, did not see the race to-day. It was not because of a sudden illness this time, but due to an accident. While walking along the wharf a rotten timber gave way and he dropped into the cavity made by the break. A bad flesh wound on the hip and splintering of the thigh bone resulted. The wound is more painful than dangerous, but Courtney had to be put to bed, and will have to remain there for a few days. The progress of the race was reported to him by a lookout stationed on the roof of his quarters.

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All the 'Varsity Eights Out.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—All the 'Varsity eights were out to-day, but the Cornell oars were the only ones to do hard work. They took a seven-mile pull this morning, and worked six or seven miles this afternoon, after the race. The Pennsylvania eight did not go out this morning, but took a short pull after the race with substitutes in the places of Stearns and Kregelius, who rowed in the freshman contest. Columbia was out this morning and pulled two or three miles practicing starts; at 5 o'clock this afternoon the crew went out again. The Harvards worked a little.

YALE'S EXCELLENT TIME.

The Collegians Doing Good Practice Work on the Henley Course.

LONDON, June 24.—The Yale eight were out on the river this afternoon and rowed over half of the Henley regatta course in the best time that has yet been made by any of the practicing crews. It was 3:25¾, pulling at a stroke of thirty-five to the minute.

The New College crew rowed over the full course in 7:05, doing the half in 3:28, at a thirty-six stroke. "Bob" Cook expressed himself as very well satisfied with the work of the Yale men and predicted that if they continued to improve daily as they had done to-day they would surely win the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. Some of the Yale crew dined with Mr. Cooper, Secretary of the Royal Henley Regatta, this evening.

The Yale eight were also out on the water this morning and rowed until noon. After a little preliminary practice, they pulled over half the course in 3:35, rowing a thirty-three stroke. Cook followed them on the river bank, riding a bicycle. The Leander crew rowed over the full course in 7:10, and half the course in 3:31, rowing at from thirty-three to thirty-five strokes per minute.

The Yale men attended a garden party given by Mayor Symonds of Henley this afternoon.

Mr. Cook has ordered new oars for the Yale eight. They are to be an inch longer, both inboard and outboard, and of the same material and style as the English oars, except that they will be longer in the blade and have a narrower and deeper spoon. If they prove any better than the present oars they will be used in the race.

YOUNG CRICKETERS ABROAD.

To Play the Teams of England's Big Public Schools.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—On board the American Line steamship Belgenland, which arrived here to-day, were the Haverford College cricketers, who have come over to play a series of matches with the great public schools in England. Nothing daunted by the world-wide reputation these institutions have made for their adeptness at the great English game, the Haverford team have arranged for games with such teams as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Repton, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Malvern, Rugby, and Clifton.

In addition to this they will meet the Metropolitan Cricket Club at Lord's grounds, London, where they will be watched by thousands of interested players and lovers of the game of cricket. In conclusion, matches will be played with teams from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The team will go at once to Manchester, where they will get rid of the results of steamship confinement by practicing on Owen's College grounds. It is possible that a game may be arranged with Shrewsbury School for Saturday, but if this cannot be carried out the first match of the tour will be against Cheltenham College on Monday and Tuesday.

The team is Captained by J. A. Lester, and the names of the cricketers who will battle for Haverford under his Captaincy are as follows: D. H. Adams, C. R. Hinchman, J. H. Scattergood, L. H. Wood, F. Toca, C. H. Howson, A. S. Mifflin, A. G. Scattergood, T. Wistar, C. G. Tatnall, A. C. Thomas, A. M. Collins, and A. Haines. Henry Cope accompanies the team as manager, and the party is made up with the addition of S. Rhoads, H. H. Lowry, and Dr. W. F. Mustard, the latter acting as "chaperone."

Elevated Stations Should be Railed.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday in the case of James Hall, the ticket chopper at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, who was run over and killed, May 26, while trying to save Owen Daly, of 207 West Twentieth Street, from falling on the track. It was shown that no guard rails were on the station platform, and the jury found that Hall's death was accidental, but recommended that guard rails be placed on all the elevated railroad station platforms.

EXAMINATION FOR EXCISE AGENTS.

Two Hundred and Seventy Applicants for Greater New-York.

Two hundred and seventy applicants for the position of special agents in the Excise Department presented themselves in this city yesterday for the competitive civil service examination which is necessary to obtain a position on the eligible list. The examination here is only for the New-York and Brooklyn districts. Similar examinations were also held yesterday in Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

Chief Examiner Charles S. Fowler of the New-York State Civil Service Bureau had charge of the examinations in this city, and the large number of applicants rendered it necessary to divide them into three sections. Mr. Fowler took charge of a class of 120 in the rooms of the Law School, on the top floor of the University Building, in Washington Square. In the rooms of the now extinct Board of Excise in the Criminal Court Building a class of 90 was examined, and the rooms of the Municipal Civil Service Board, in the same building, accommodated the other applicants.

The applicants were of ages between thirty and fifty-five years. They were of a much better and more intelligent type than have heretofore sought positions under the old Excise Board, and few apparently could be classed as ward politicians.

After a number and a desk had been assigned to each man, papers containing the questions to be answered were distributed, and the applicants went to work. The men were warned not to talk during the examination, and not to "crib" from each other or from any notes which they might have made in anticipation of the examinations.

The candidates were required to answer one set of questions in relation to themselves—where they had been educated, what business or occupation they had followed, their experience in such business or occupation, and their qualifications for the office sought. Another set of questions were in arithmetic up to and including percentage.

A third paper was on the geography of the State, and a fourth contained questions on the present liquor tax law and the difference between it and the law it superseded. In this paper the candidate was asked to define a hotel, to explain what was a corporation, what was meant by a civil action, and to draft a report on a supposed examination of a hotel under the provisions of the Raines law.

The examination began at 10 A. M., and was continued until 5 P. M., but those of the applicants who had concluded their labors before the latter hour were allowed to leave as soon as their papers were handed in. During the examination the men were watched closely to prevent them from prompting one another. Two of the applicants who were caught "cribbing" were not allowed to take any further part in the examination. They were found using typewritten copies of the answers to questions in a former examination for special agents.

The papers were placed in sealed envelopes and will be sent to the office of the State Civil Service Board, in Albany, for examination and rating.

THE BUDDENKLEPPER ARSON TRIAL

A Woman Said to Have Been with the Upholsterer Just Before the Fire.

The trial of William Buddenklepper, accused of arson in having set fire to his upholstery shop, at 231 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Aug. 21, 1895, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Lauterbach appeared for the prosecution, R. J. Haire, who appeared for the defense, attracted attention by having a young woman as assistant. The defense will attempt to prove an alibi.

Several firemen said they found on the floor of the shop a quantity of excelsior and an overturned oil stove. They also declared that they could smell kerosene in the room where the fire started. One of the firemen also testified that the accused came to the engine house several weeks before the fire and asked that a fireman be sent to watch his shop because he feared some one would set it on fire.

Clarence Lindermann, who worked at 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, testified that at 5:30 P. M. on the day of the fire he saw the prisoner and a woman enter the upholstery shop, and that half an hour later another woman came to him and asked for Buddenklepper. The witness said that he went across the street, kicked at Buddenklepper's shop door, and that the prisoner came out and told him to go away. He said he saw the woman, who was with the prisoner, tearing up cloth within the shop.

Other witnesses testified to seeing the prisoner around the premises just before the fire, and to the fact that he had just carted away some of his stock.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

MR. BELASCO PAYS A BILL.

Gives a Check of $116 for Carriage Hire and Escapes an Ordeal.

Rather than undergo the ordeal of supplementary proceedings, David Belasco, the playwright, who, on Tuesday, obtained a verdict against N. K. Fairbank for $16,000 for services in training Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage, yesterday settled a judgment for $116 which had been hanging over him since 1892.

Mr. Belasco was indebted in that amount to George Green of the Hoffman House Stables for carriage hire. He was directed to appear in the City Court in supplementary proceedings yesterday morning, but failed to do so. F. H. Smith, counsel for Mr. Greene, was about to ask the Court to send for Mr. Belasco, when he received a telephone message requesting him to return to his office and see the playwright.

Mr. Belasco met him at the office and gave him a check for the full amount of Mr. Green's claim. The supplementary proceedings were discontinued.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of the jurors in the Belasco-Fairbank trial for extra compensation. The jurors made the request on the ground that they had served more than the regular time for which jurors are called. Justice Giegerich said in his decision that the law permits extra compensation when jurors serve more than thirty days, but in this instance the trial lasted only sixteen days. Three times within fifteen years have jurors been allowed extra pay in this city. The last time was in the O'Brien aqueduct case, which lasted for thirty-four days. Each juror in that case received $150.

Trouble over G. B. Eastin's Body.

The body of George Bernard Eastin, who was a lawyer in Louisville, Ky., arrived in Hoboken yesterday on the steamship Werra. Judge John P. Castleman, who accompanied the body, went to the Board of Health office in Hoboken to obtain a burial certificate. It was refused because he declined to file with the clerk the doctor's certificate of death. He said he could not part with the certificate, as life insurance depended upon it. After considerable delay, Baldwin & Co. of this city, to whom the body was consigned, presented a certified copy of the certificate. The copy was attested before Wallace S. Jones, United States Consul General at Rome, Italy, where Mr. Eastin died. The

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pinafore—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS — Baseball — New-York vs. Washington—4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Oberstelger—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Graduating exercises, Grammar School No. 69, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, 4:30 P. M.

—Organization meeting, Tree Planting Association, Wool Club, West Broadway and Beach Street, 3:30 P. M.

—Young Men's Democratic Club, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, discussion of currency question, 8 P. M.

—Fete champetre, Schnorer Club, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

—Sale under foreclosure, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad, 111 Broadway.

—Commencement exercises Boys' High School, Madison Street and Marcy Avenue, 8 P. M.

—Salvation Army conclave, Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

—Public meeting, friends of Catholic Summer schools, De Salle Institute, 8 P. M.

—Annual reunion, Veteran Association, Duryea Zouaves' headquarters, 8 P. M.

—Closing exercises Grammar School No. 96, male department, 9 A. M.

—Meeting Greater New-York Commission, Mayor's office, 3 P. M.

—Republican Club ratification meeting, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

—Normal College commencement, college building, 10 A. M.

—Meeting Republican County Committee, 8 P. M.

—Free-silver mass meeting at Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

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Sunday School Delegate Badly Hurt.

BOSTON, June 24.—John Carson of Morgansown, Ky., a delegate to the International Sunday School Convention, was probably fatally injured by falling from an electric car in Cambridge this evening. It is understood that he attempted to leave the car while it was going at a rapid rate. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is thought his skull is fractured, and he may have been internally injured.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	61	65
6 A. M.	67	62	66
9 A. M.	74	65	69
12 M.	78	61	68
4 P. M.	74	57	63
6 P. M.	67	53	60
9 P. M.	68	54	59
12 P. M.	68	54	58

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....63.50
Weather Bureau.....59.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO.

The Democracy of the State of New-York will be represented in the National Convention by delegates instructed in the terms of the platform adopted at Saratoga yesterday to use all their influence for a declaration committing the party to the "rigid maintenance of the present gold standard" until the bimetallic standard shall have been established by international co-operation.

A Democratic National platform drawn up in accordance with the formal and emphatic declarations of the Saratoga Convention would be as sound, as safe, and as unassailable as the financial plank of the Republicans, which declares for precisely the same thing—the gold standard until international bimetallism has been established. The argument of the preamble adopted at Saratoga is, to our thinking, somewhat too prolonged, and some of its statements will be called in question, particularly that attributing the decline in the price of silver to the closing of the mints against it by the United States and other countries. But the platform declares unequivocally, without straddling or evasion, for "the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our Nation's credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." As for international bimetallism, to the establishment of which the platform declares that "all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed," three Republican Presidents within the last seventeen years have done what they could to bring it about by sending delegates to monetary conferences abroad; both parties have repeatedly approved it, and the Republican platform approves it this year. International bimetallism may be unattainable, but it is not a new thing.

What is new is the proposition to make the free coinage of silver one of the principles and platform declarations of the Democratic Party. That was denounced at Saratoga as an attempt "to be resisted with fervor of both partisanship and patriotism by Democrats everywhere, when the adoption of such a course threatens as it does untold evil to our Nation's commerce and industry." To resist and defeat this mad effort to lead the party into new and dangerous paths New-York sends to Chicago a body of able and earnest men, who will employ every means in their power to recall to the support of true Democratic principles their many and much misguided brethren of the South and West. The very composition of the delegation tells unmistakably the deep feeling which the party's peril from free silver has awakened among the Democrats of New-York. Men who have not lately been in agreement, who have not for years been fellow-delegates in the same convention, labored in union and with diligence to guide the assembly in such a way that it should exert the greatest possible influence at Chicago. A sense of the party's danger and the determination to save it stilled the voice of faction. A glance at the names of the delegates shows what an effort was made to secure a representation of the whole working power of the party.

The convention appealed to the Democrats of other States to join with its delegates in striving to save the Chicago Convention from fatal error. We believe that appeal will be responded to by States now reckoned among the adherents of silver. It is impossible that those distinguished Democrats of New-York and those who will join with them should be without effective influence at Chicago. It is important that they be early upon the field, and that they keep up the fight with no thought until the end save of victory and how to attain it.

THE RECENT MURDER TRIAL.

There is one consequence of the verdict of "Not guilty" in the murder trial that has been dragging its slow length through the courts and the newspapers for many weeks that all decently disposed people will receive with profound satisfaction. It ends the trial. It also ends, it is to be hoped permanently, all necessity on the part of respectable newspapers for putting before their readers such facts regarding the various persons connected with the case as have been brought to light by the testimony. The kind of life on which this light has officially been thrown is not pleasant to regard or think about. How far it is common, how large a percentage of the population of this great city follows such a life, it is not necessary to discuss. Despite its vulgarity, its sordidness, and its uncleanness, knowledge of it through court proceedings does not, we fear, tend to the edification of the public.

In a curious and illogical fashion it has come to be accepted by many as a "life of pleasure," and this very phrase has been used in connection with this trial by observers who ought to know better. Most people like to do as they please, and imagine that if they could always do so they would find unlimited pleasure. The persons who have been the subject of the testimony in this wearisome trial have plainly done pretty much as they pleased, so far as the restrictions of ordinary morality are concerned. They have led in that respect a "life of pleasure." The picture of it, if one cares to compose one with fidelity to all the facts, ought certainly to repel rather than to attract. The trouble is that the picture which is formed in the public mind is not made from all the facts, but from such as for the moment are most exciting. The result is demoralizing. The heroine of the ghastly and disgusting drama leaves the stage with all those stains upon her life which the testimony has revealed obscured by her escape from the fate which threatened her. We are as far as can be from questioning the justice of that escape. The verdict of the jury puts it beyond discussion. But, as we have said, it is a matter for gratitude that the curtain has dropped and the lights have been turned off.

MR. GATES ON EXPORTED RAILS.

For many months past the combination price of steel rails to buyers in this country has been $28 per ton at Eastern mills and $29 at the mills of the Illinois Steel Company. The Illinois Company and the Carnegie Company are the leading concerns in the combination, which is enabled to exact these prices from buyers in the United States by the tariff duty of $7.84 per ton on foreign rails.

We showed some weeks ago that the Carnegie Company had sold 10,000 tons of rails to Japan for $21.26 per ton. These rails were shipped from Baltimore. The American manufacturers overcame in Japan the competition of the English rail companies, whose price was $23.08, although they assert that they need the tariff duty of $7.84, and even more, to protect them against sales of these English rails here in their home market. We also showed that the Illinois Steel Company was selling rails to Japan, presumably at the same low price. Press dispatches of May 16 reported a shipment of these rails to Japan from the company's mills at Milwaukee, and said that several other similar shipments had been made.

It now appears that a Republican in this city wrote to President GATES of the Illinois Steel Company a few weeks ago, directing his attention to the facts above mentioned and asking for an explanation. The junior McKinley organ in this city published President GATES's reply, under the head "Free Traders Answered" and with the comment that the letter was "a 'knock-out' blow" for "one of the favorite arguments advanced against protection."

Mr. GATES begins by saying that owing to "stagnation in the iron business," caused by "the action of the President in the Venezuelan message, some of the large manufacturers in this country were obliged to sell goods for export at remarkably low prices in order to keep their works in operation and their men employed." He then remarks that "we might see reasons at times why we would be willing to sell a certain small quantity of our surplus goods at an actual loss rather than stop our works." After speaking of the practices of German manufacturers, he concludes as follows:

"The writer has always been a Republican and a protectionist, and believes these principles are correct, and would be willing to justify any manufacturer in selling goods at the best possible price he could obtain to keep his works running, whenever the demoralization was caused by the action of the Democratic Congress in arresting the wheels of commerce and trying to block the march of trade."

Mr. GATES has also "always been" a promoter of combinations under the tariff. We recall his connection with the Barbed Wire Pool before he became an officer of the Illinois Company. He does not say anywhere in his letter that the exported rails were sold "at an actual loss." Inasmuch as steel billets had for some time been sold for about $17 per ton, and we understand that the cost of producing rails in the best mills exceeds by not more than $2 the cost of producing billets, we shall not assume that the rails for Japan were sold at a loss until we see proof of it. As to other aspects of the transactions referred to, we want to ask a few questions.

If you desired to sell your "surplus goods," Mr. GATES, at a small profit or even at a loss, in order that your works might be kept running, why did you not offer the goods at those "remarkably low prices" to buyers in your own country? Why did you not give the benefit of the reduction, temporary or exceptional though it may have been, to your fellow-countrymen? You and your combination have for a long time compelled them to pay $28 at Pennsylvania mills and $29 at your factories. If you had rails which you were willing to sell at $21.26, why did you not permit Americans to buy them at that price? Why did not the Carnegie Company, which was allowed by the combination's Board of Control to sell 10,000 tons of rails to Japan at $21.26, sell the same rails to Americans at $21.26? Do you not know that railroad companies in the United States would have jumped at the chance to buy at that price or even at a price higher by $2 or $3? Why should you give Japan this great discount and withhold it from your American customers? Do you not think the mills would make and sell more rails if your combination should cut down its ring tax?

A letter answering these pertinent questions might not give "a knock-out blow" to any "argument against protection," but it would be more to the point than the one addressed by Mr. GATES to Mr. WILLIAM H. HAWORTH, (the essential parts of which we have set forth above,) which is not a manufacturer's explanation but a kind of Republican campaign document.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

The most obvious explanation of the Liberal victory in Canada is that which has already been given in the dispatches. "JESHURUN waxed fat and kicked." We on this side of the border are aware that popular disgust with the party in power is likely to be the most powerful factor in bringing the other party into power. We have seen the Republicans turned out of the control of Congress for overdoing what they had a "mandate" to do, and the Democrats for not doing it enough. We are perhaps livelier than our neighbors, since we take but two years to become disgusted with our representatives, while they have taken eight. In this period the Canadian Conservatives have had time to get themselves very thoroughly disliked.

Doubtless the treatment of the school question by the Government had a considerable influence. The Government tried to please everybody, and it pleased nobody. If it had said that secular instruction was a public affair and religious instruction a private affair, it would have pursued a straightforward and statesmanlike course. But it tried an amalgamation of Catholic and Protestant teaching, and it is rejected alike in Protestant Ontario and in Catholic Quebec.

Perhaps the tariff had more influence. Revenue reformers may insist that it is in spite of the tariff, and protectionists that it is because of it, but the fact of prosperity is what determines the voters. Even now here are HANNA and MCKINLEY trying to shift the real issue of the campaign to the contention that the patchwork made by unfaithful Democrats is the "Wilson tariff" and the equally ridiculous contention that it is because of that tariff that business is dull. Canada has a protective tariff and Canada does not prosper. The rate of increase of her population is less than that of old countries like England and only half that of the United States. It is not wonderful that the voters consider that it is time to do something.

Free trade with the United States is really the demand of the Canadian Liberals, as expounded by Mr. FARRER last April in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means. Also, under the name of "reciprocity," it is the demand of the Republican platform. Logically it is an extremely queer contention for a protectionist. According to him, a series of internal Custom Houses in the United States would increase our prosperity. At present, however, Canadian trade offers a series of painful object lessons in the workings of protection, seeing there is such a long list of articles of American manufacture for which an American citizen has to pay more than a Canadian. Meanwhile the Canadian demand for a large reciprocity is intelligible and sensible and has doubtless had much to do with the Liberal victory. The voters at least think that "something should be done."

IMPORTS OF WOOLENS.

Our Republican contemporaries are not commenting upon the somewhat remarkable decline of the imports of woolen goods since the beginning of the year. Here are the figures for the first four months:

January	$6,289,031
February	5,352,410
March	3,929,214
April	2,194,778

Some time ago, when the imports were increasing, our Republican friends published hundreds of columns about the devastating "flood," which was, of course, to be continued indefinitely. But now all of them are silent. Even the reduction of the value of imported cloth and dress goods from $5,112,154 in January to $1,500,638 in April is a matter of no interest to them. If this decline shall continue, the imports of woolens in 1896 will fall considerably below the average of the first three McKinley years, when the duties were about 100 per cent.

FEDERALISM IN GERMANY.

The bestowal by the Emperor of Germany, without explanation or qualification, of a decoration upon the maladroit Chairman of the German Union of Moscow is likely to have more serious results than the maladroitness itself. When the Chairman referred to the Princes of other German States than Prussia as belonging to "the suite" of a Prussian Prince, he gave them, perhaps unwittingly, such grievous offense that one of them at once protested in words, and that the others practically protested by withdrawing at once from the banquet. Now that the Emperor has conferred a decoration upon the Chairman, he has in effect announced his adoption of the view that the rulers of the lesser German States are not only "in the suite" of the empire, but in the suite of the Prussian monarchy. This is a view which will not be admitted by any German not a Prussian, and will scarcely be admitted by any Prussian not a HOHENZOLLERN.

Your Prussian is not regarded throughout Germany as a very amiable and conciliatory personage. In fact, it is supposed in Germany that he has got on in the world in the simple British manner, that is to say, by taking anything in sight that he happened to want, and, in the language of the shops, if he did not see what he wanted, by asking for it, without regard to the claims of its proprietor. This course of conduct tends to make a man or a nation successful rather than beloved. Neither the old Emperor nor his Chancellor is likely to be remembered mainly on account of his tact, but they were evidently more tactful than the present Emperor, or there would have been no united Germany. There was much Princely and provincial jealousy to be allayed before Germany could be united. But the jealousy has broken out again under the unsoothing touch of the present Emperor. The protest of Prince LOUIS of Bavaria has been received with hearty acclamations, not only throughout Bavaria, where he has been formally thanked for it by the Legislature, but in Würtemberg, and, indeed, throughout South Germany. After all this the German Emperor does honor to the man whose indiscretion has brought out all this clamor. It is said in his behalf that the honor he has bestowed is a matter of form and of course on like occasions, and has no political significance. But it gains political significance when the occasion of conferring the honor is allowed to pass without a disavowal of the indiscretion.

The touchiness of royalties, and especially of petty royalties, is of no great consequence; but in this case it corresponds to a popular susceptibility. Indeed, the sovereignty of the German States within their several spheres is even more valuable and important than the sovereignty of our own States within their spheres. And this for the obvious reason that the tendency to centralization is so much stronger and more formidable in Germany than in America. Any King of Prussia become Emperor of Germany is sure enough to magnify his office as against the smaller German States. The present Emperor of Germany is too sure to magnify it as against anybody. It seems therefore decidedly the part of a patriotic German to strengthen the barriers against imperial encroachment.

An irate but botanical reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES objects to our classification of the American field daisy, which the silver folks have chosen as an emblem, as Bellis perennis, and insists, in a manner that betrays a painful degree of knowledge of petty facts, that the flower belongs to the order Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, and is not of the same family as the daisy of CHAUCER, which merely indicates another point of difference between CHAUCER and ALTGELD. We shall not be led into an argument in this matter, though the statement that the daisy of our fields is popularly known in many parts of the country as whiteweed, and is not a daisy at all, but a flower of false pretenses, seems to make its choice by Senator TELLER's party all the more appropriate. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum or bellis perennis, what does it signify?

Free public baths in a large city are not luxuries, but necessaries of life. The fifteen floating baths of the Department of Public Works are not yet in their places on the river fronts of New-York, though the midsummer month is close at hand, and bad boys have been worrying the police by swimming in a bare and public manner ever since the hot spell in April. The water in the rivers is not a bit too cold for bathing now. Twelve of the baths are still in their Winter quarters, in Erie Basin, while the three that have been towed up to town are not yet ready for use. This is a busy Summer for Gen. COLLIS, of course, but he ought to be able to spare time to look after the free baths.

TROLLEY TRACKS ON BRIDGE PLAZA.

President Howell Says that Liberty Street Will Be Used Also.

A meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was to have been held yesterday, but as there was not a quorum present it was adjourned.

President Howell said the problem as to the use of the plaza had been solved by Mr. Martin, the chief engineer. Mr. Howell, in explaining the solution, said:

"In the first place, the cars will enter the plaza by way of Liberty Street, and after forming a loop return to the same thoroughfare, on which a double track will be built. Liberty Street is 50 feet wide, and with the two tracks in the middle of the street two cars running side by side will only take up 18 feet, which will leave sufficient space on either side for two vehicles to pass at the same time. After entering the bridge property the tracks will be built close to the curb, near the terminal, like the De Kalb Avenue line's tracks on Washinton Street. Three tracks, each 160 feet long, will be put in here, and these will be connected by switches with the single down-town track running through Liberty Street. At this point the passengers will be discharged, alongside of the bridge terminal, and although the cars on the inside track, next to the sidewalk, will have the most desirable position, each of the four cars that will stop on the three tracks will have regular stopping points, so that passageways will be formed for the passengers from the outside cars to reach the sidewalk and terminal.

"All of the three tracks will converge into one again, and this will form the loop by which they will run back to the up-town track on Liberty Street. This loop will take up only 100 feet of the plaza, and, consisting as it does of only one track, it will not take up very much space. I have always believed in the use of Liberty Street, and cannot see how the problem can be satisfactorily solved without it."

UNION CLUB'S ELECTION TROUBLE.

A Settlement Reached at a Special Meeting.

The Union Club held a special meeting last night to discuss the matter of the clerical error in the election returns filed on May 27, when it was announced that John Lawrence had been elected over J. Archibald Murray, as a member of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Lawrence was declared elected at that time by a vote of 133 to 116, but on a recanvass of the vote it was found that Mr. Lawrence had only 113 votes, or 3 less than Mr. Murray. When this state of affairs was discovered, a special meeting was called for last night, to settle the matter. But before the meeting both of the gentlemen resigned from the Board of Governors.

The meeting last night lasted just twelve minutes, but after it was over those present refused to divulge the result of it.

"Will the club hold another meeting to determine the matter?" one of the members was asked.

"No, it was all settled to-night," was the reply, "but do not use my name in saying so."

There was one vacancy in the Board of Governors, caused by the resignations of Mr. Murray and Mr. Lawrence, and another vacancy was caused by the death of Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, and the inference drawn from the remark quoted was that both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Murray were elected to fill the vacancies, thus settling matters amicably.

It was said at the clubhouse that neither Mr. Murray nor Mr. Lawrence was present at the meeting.

JERSEY CITY GETS SOUTH COVE.

Fought Fourteen Years for the Land, Which Is Worth $500,000.

The authorities of Jersey City yesterday took possession of the property involved in the South Cove grant, given to it by the State in 1866 for $1,000, but which it only recently secured by a decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals after a struggle of fourteen years in the courts, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, when the decision was given. The property has for several years been occupied by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Sheriff Toffey, accompanied by Mayor Wanser and the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, served the necessary papers on D. F. Higgins, who was present to represent the railroad company. The Sheriff then turned the property over to Mayor Wanser in trust for the city.

The property is 810 feet wide by 1,000 feet long. It cost the city $1,000, and is now valued at $500,000. A part of the basin has been filled in and several persons have built shanties on it. The Waddell Coal Company has laid a spur across it from the Central Railroad to its yards. All persons found occupying the land were given three months' time in which to vacate.

A force of men immediately went to work in the rain putting up a fence about the tract. There is still a question to be decided about the ownership of land built up by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, in the cove. This made ground shuts off the cove from the tide water basin.

Elizabeth Pierce, an old woman who has lived for several years in a little shanty which she built on the premises, told Mayor Wanser that she thought her long residence on the property gave her some rights, and she was told that she might remain until the city needed the land. In the meanwhile she will pay a ground rent of $1 a month.

It has not been decided what the city will do with the property, but it will probably lease it to railroad companies.

THE DENTAL COLLEGE TROUBLES.

Notice of a Hearing by Regents as to Dissolution and Reorganization.

ALBANY, June 24.—The State Board of Regents this afternoon directed their Secretary to send to each Trustee of the New-York College of Dentistry the required thirty days' notice of a hearing at the next meeting of the Regents, at which will be heard any objections to the proposed dissolution of the corporation and the issue of a new charter which shall conform fully to the regular standard form of charter, shall take the place in all respects of the charter under which the college is now operating, and shall provide for a complete reorganization of the administration of the college.

The present Trustees are to be notified that the Regents will not hereafter consent to the conferring by them of any degree except those of the class of '96, which has already completed its full course.

A college charter in the standard form was granted to Adelphi Academy under the name of Adelphi College, with power to conduct also an academic department under the present name of Adelphi Academy.

The request of Union Theological Seminary, New-York, was granted, that the university confer on its graduates who meet the requirements of the university ordinances the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, attesting the same by a diploma bearing the seals and the signatures of the officers of both the university and the seminary.

Charters of academic grade were issued to La Salle Academy, New-York; St. Joseph's Academy, Troy, and St. Teresa's Ursuline Academy, New-York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Setzer—Ottmann.

Miss Ella B. Ottmann, who is well known in German-American society for her beauty and talents, and Bernard Setzer were married in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at noon yesterday. The church was finely decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, and there was a full choral service.

The bride, who is a daughter of the late Jacob Ottmann, entered the church on the arm of her grandfather, John Belzer, who gave her away.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen M. Ottmann, a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Henes, Miss Krieg, Miss Emma Roll, and Miss Frieda Ottmann.

Henry Dunkak was best man, and the ushers were John Roll and William Ottmann.

After the church ceremony a breakfast was served at the Plaza Hotel, the wedding party taking seats at a long horseshoe table handsomely decorated with pink flowers. In addition to the wedding party there were present the following friends and relatives: Henry Zahn, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffmann, Miss Josie Belzer, Philip Dayss, Miss Zahn, E. Crusius, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Heister, Mrs. G. Heister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zahn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Setzer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Setzer, Jr., Benjamin Zahn, Miss Helen Ottmann, John Roll, Mrs. Frederick Donake, Miss Dunkak, Mrs. L. Ottmann, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Charles Ottmann, Mr. and Mrs. George Roll, Miss Spear, Mrs. William Ottmann, George Roll, Jr., Mrs. Sondern, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roll, Mr. Demarest, Miss Ella Belzer, Mr. and Mrs. Pryble, Miss Elizabeth Ottmann, Howland Watts, and Henry Ottmann.

Kelly—Smith.

The wedding of Miss Rose G. Smith to Henry J. Kelly took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Father Gaffney officiated. The church was profusely decorated with palms and white flowers.

The bride was given away by her father, Denis Smith. She was dressed in white brocaded silk. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The bouquet she carried was of white orchids.

Miss Mamie M. Smith, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was dressed in pink silk, trimmed with pink chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of pink flowers. There were no bridesmaids.

The best man was Thomas Peppard.

The bride is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent and the bridegroom is a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

After the church ceremony there were a reception and wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's father, 131 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Among those present were Mrs. Farrell, Miss Lillian Farrell, William Jessup, Miss Jessup, J. McCormick, Miss M. McCormick, Miss C. Winters, T. Reilly, and Miss M. Cuskeley.

Lambert—Gorman.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The wedding of Miss Bessie Gorman, daughter of Senator A. P. Gorman, to Wilton J. Lambert, took place at 8 o'clock to-night at the residence of the Senator and Mrs. Gorman. The Rev. Father Richards, S. J., President of Georgetown College, was the officiating clergyman, and L. F. Little, son of Judge Little of Louisville, Ky., a college friend of Mr. Lambert, was best man. The ceremony was attended by relatives and personal friends of the respective families only, no formal invitations to the ceremony having been issued. The parlors, drawing rooms, and dining room were profusely decorated with white roses and lilies, and with the doorways and mirrors draped with asparagus vines, made a pleasing floral decoration. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert will make an extended wedding tour before going to Deer Park, where they will reside during the closing days of the Summer season.

Mapes—Wheaton.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Jennie Louise Wheaton, daughter of the late Abel Wheaton, and Ernest Seward Mapes of West Farms, New-York City, were married this evening at the bride's home, Hill Crest, Villa Park. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Samuel Coffey, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Chester, assisted by the Rev. Joseph D. Peters, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, West Farms. The bride was given away by her brother, John Rodman Wheaton. She wore a white satin gown and diamond ornaments. There were no bridesmaids. John H. Myers, Jr., of West Farms was the best man. The ushers were Joseph Stanley Wheaton and Harry Bell Sawin.

Miller—Reynolds.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 24.—Burr C. Miller, son of ex-United States Senator Warner Miller of New-York, was united in marriage at noon to-day, in the First Presbyterian Church, to Miss Helen Reynolds, daughter of Col. C. Murray Reynolds of this city. The Rev. Dr. Hodge was the officiating clergyman. Max Miller of New-York was best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Robinson and Miss Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn.

ON SUPT. JASPER'S STAFF

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION APPOINTS THIRTEEN ASSISTANTS.

Four of Them, Messrs. Marble, Gunnison, Meleny, and Stewart Are New Men—Messrs. Boyer and Eglas Did Not Have the Requisite Number of Votes and Were Rejected—Dr. Leipzinger Elected Supervisor of Lectures.

The appointment of Assistant Superintendents and a Supervisor of Lectures by the Board of Education and the transaction of other business occupied the attention of seventeen members of the board from 4:30 to 11 P. M. yesterday.

Five hours and a quarter of the time was passed in executive session, in which the appointments were discussed or made. The absent members of the board were President Maclay and Messrs. Adams, Rogers, and Little.

The question of appointing the Assistant Superintendent came up on the report recommending the appointments made by the Committee on Instruction June 24. Since then Mr. A. B. Blodgett of Syracuse, who was named for a term of four years, withdrew his name.

In executive session each nominee was voted on separately, and in regard to some there was much debate, some of it of a spirited character, the result, as given by Clerk McMullin at the close of the session, was:

Assistant Superintendents of Schools, salary $4,000 per annum:

For Six Years—James Godwin, George S. Davis, and Henry W. James, each receiving 17 votes.

For Five Years—Addison B. Poland, Thomas S. O'Brien, and Alfred T. Schauffler, 17 votes.

For Four Years—Edward T. Farrell and James Lee, 14 votes, and Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Grammar School No. 19, Brooklyn, 15 votes.

For Three Years—Gustave Straubenmüller, 13 votes.

For Two Years—Albert P. Marble and Clarence E. Melony, 16 votes.

For One Year—Seth T. Stewart, 11 votes; the minimum to appoint.

Matthew J. Elgas, Principal of Grammar School No. 69, who was recommended for three years, and Edward H. Bover, Principal of Grammar School No. 87, recommended for one year, were rejected for reasons that were not explained.

Of the Assistant Superintendents who were appointed all were reappointed except Mr. Gunnison, Mr. Marble, who is Superintendent of a school at Holyoke, Mass.; Mr. Melony of the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, and Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn.

The members in executive session discussed the following list of Supervisors recommended by the Committee on Instruction.

Supervisor of Free Lectures—Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, at present Assistant Superintendent; salary, $4,000.

Supervisor of Cooking.—No candidate named; salary, $2,000.

Supervisor of Music.—No candidate; salary, $2,000.

Supervisor of Manual Training.—James P. Harvey; salary, $2,500.

Supervisor of Sewing.—Mrs. Annie L. Jessup; salary, $1,500.

Supervisor of Kindergartens.—Miss C. M. Williams; salary, $2,500.

Supervisors of Physical Culture.—Girls—Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Director of Physical Culture in Brooklyn Schools, and Miss M. A. Requa, M. D., a graduate of the Normal College; salaries, $2,000; boys, no candidate; salary, $2,500.

The only appointment made was that of Dr. Leipzinger. This was "at the pleasure of the board," but the Corporation Counsel's advice will be asked with a view of appointing the Supervisor of Free Lectures for a term of years, thus rendering his tenure of office more stable. His term, like those of the other Supervisors who will be appointed, will begin at the opening of the schools Sept. 14.

Business laid over in executive session was the confirmation of the appointment of W. J. O'Shea of Grammar School No. 5 to Principal of Grammar School No. 75, and the report of the Committee on Instruction recommending the dismissal of the charges made by Principal John T. Maguire of Grammar School No. 35 against Assistant Teacher J. N. Emley. Mr. Emley was accused of resorting to corporal punishment and attempting to procure the statement of a falsehood by a pupil.

At the open session Commissioner Charles L. Holt presided in the absence of Mr. Maclay. There was discussion by Commissioners Van Arsdale, Mack, Strauss, Prentiss, Hubbell, and Meirowitz on the report of the Committee on Evening Schools, which recommended the discontinuance of the Central Evening High School and the transfer of the New-York Evening High School to Grammar School No. 67 and the amendment of Sections 175 and 178 of the by-laws in regard to the locations of and the course of study at the high schools.

Some were in favor of acting on the report at once, others favored delay to obtain an opportunity to study the subject, and to procure a report on it from Superintendent Jasper. Commissioner Mack said that the action taken by the committee aimed at making the schools high schools in fact and not in name

MEDIATION NOW THE WAY

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS UNITED STATES INFLUENCE IN VENEZUELA.

Departing from the Ultimatum Methods Formerly Employed, the British Government Asks the Good Offices of the State Department to Secure Crown Surveyor Harrison's Release—Arrested for Working in Disputed Territory.

LONDON, June 24.—A representative of The United Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that the Government would certainly take immediate and energetic measures to obtain the release of Mr. Harrison, the British surveyor who was recently arrested in British Guiana and is now detained at the Venezuelan station, opposite Yuruan. The British Government's action, the Foreign Office authorities added, would probably be taken through the offices of the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—As soon as Secretary Olney returns to the State Department, where he is confidently expected to-morrow, he will receive from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, a request from the British Government to use his good offices with Venezuela to secure the release from imprisonment of Crown Surveyor Harrison, who is reported to have been arrested by Venezuelan police while he was engaged in constructing a road connecting the Barima and Cuyuni Rivers in the disputed territory. This action of Great Britain is considered in diplomatic circles a radical departure from the ultimatum methods hitherto practiced on American republics, and much significance it attached to this fact as probably indicating the considerable progress made toward an arbitration agreement, and the practical acknowledgment that the United States is a party in interest in the Venezuelan dispute as well as in future controversies regarding territory on the American Continent.

While it is universally admitted that the new incident is exceedingly unfortunate just at this juncture, there is great diversity of opinion in fixing the blame. Even the British Government has the most indefinite knowledge of the exact locality where the arrest took place, although it is claimed that the surveying party had no authority to go outside of territory occupied exclusively by Englishmen for the last ten years.

No official knowledge of the arrest has yet been received at the Venezuelan Legation, where confidence is expressed that the Venezuelan Government would have sent a notice of the affair, perhaps by the information of the United States Government, the moment the facts became known at Caracas. The Venezuelans, however, find considerable satisfaction in the information that Great Britain will appeal to Secretary Olney in the matter, as indicating that it is not considered of so serious a nature as at first apprehended. They place the whole blame for whatever has occurred on Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive colonial policy. They point to the fact that under date of Dec. 19, 1894, they complained to Secretary Gresham of the proposed road, upon which Surveyor Harrison was employed, and called attention to the fact that as the route lay in Venezuelan territory a conflict would be unavoidable. One paragraph of that letter reads:

> The persistency of the British Government in excluding from arbitration all that portion of the territory which it has held for years rendered the action of the last Commissioner of Venezuela to England null and void; rendered ineffacious the good intentions of the Executive of the republic, and stimulated the ambition of certain agents of the colony who have in view nothing but the pleasing prospect presented by a territory exceedingly rich in natural resources.

Some of them on Oct. 24 last procured the introduction in the legislative chamber of Demerara, of a proposition looking to the construction of a road which is to unite the upper Barima with the Cuyuni, and which gives a fresh project for the unlawful appropriation of Venezuelan territory, and the manifest tendency of which is to increase the difficulty of reaching a peaceful settlement of the controversy. The Secretary of the Government requested that the proposition should be postponed until he could consult the Colonial Department, and, what was still more important, obtain its approval of an application for power to raise a large loan from which could be taken the amount necessary to open the proposed road. The Government of Venezuela, through its Consul at Demerara, advised the Governor of the colony that the execution of the project would undoubtedly bring about a collision with the Venezuelan authorities in that region, and would be the cause of further embittering a controversy which it is important to both parties to put on a more friendly footing.

This appeal was effective for the time being. The road was abandoned until in August last year, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, sent to British Guiana his call for the colony to raise funds for machine guns, an increased police force, and the construction of the Barima Road. This was resisted by the Colonial Legislature, with the exception of defense armament, until the arrival of the new Governor from England, a few months ago, when they were induced to appropriate money for a survey of the road.

Venezuelans now claim that the responsibility rests wholly with Great Britain after the warning that went to the Foreign Office through colonial as well as through United States channels. It is contended at the Legation here that the Venezuelan authorities were made the first aware of necessity have been in their own territory, as they are not permitted to cross the frontier under any circumstances. The two English ports are on the right bank of the Cuyuni and the left bank of the Amacura. Those of Venezuela are directly opposite them, and this status quo has been rigidly observed by the Venezuelans. In their opinion Harrison must have been arrested within the Venezuelan line, and only after warning to keep out. The Venezuelans to a man also are aware that they have everything to gain by peaceful methods, and it is incredible to their friends here that they could have so disobeyed orders as to break the status quo. It is said, however, that if Secretary Olney calls on Venezuela in response to Great Britain's request, that a full report of the affair will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as the Caracas authorities can investigate.

SPANIARDS GIVE UP PURSUIT,

Two Hundred American Filibusters Make Their Escape.

MADRID, June 24.—A special dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the Spanish force which a few days ago routed a party of 200 Americans having a quantity of dynamite and a number of Mauser rifles and started in pursuit of them has been obliged to abandon the pursuit owing to lack of supplies.

The Senate is still debating the question of the relations between Spain and the United States, in the course of the discussion of which Monday Prof. Comas demanded that the protocol of 1877 with the United States be abrogated.

The Minister of War denies the statement that it is the intention of the War Office to call out the Second Reserve for service in Cuba.

OXFORD DEGREE FOR MR. BAYARD.

The Ambassador and Joseph Chamberlain Honored Together.

LONDON, June 24.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was the recipient to-day of the degree of D. C. L., which was conferred upon him by Oxford University, at Oxford, in the presence of a large and distinguished company of guests.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, was also honored in the same manner. The two gentlemen were enthusiastically cheered.

After the ceremonies the guests were entertained at luncheon in the hall of All Souls' College.

STILL SLAUGHTERING ARMENIANS.

Agents of the Porte Paid to Start a Demonstration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—Advices received here from Van, Asia Minor, say that in the outbreak which occurred there Monday 400 Armenians were killed and that the trouble was renewed yesterday.

A large number of persons have taken refuge in the British Consulate. The massacre is ascribed to agents of the Porte, who were paid to provoke a demonstration on the part of the Armenians which might serve as a pretext for a general slaughter of Christians.

Sailors Died of Beri Beri.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The four members of the crew of the Norwegian bark Alexander Lawrence who died while the vessel was on the voyage from Java were victims of beri beri, and the six sailors who are now on the sick list are suffering from the same disease.

Chang to Visit Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 24.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, who is visiting Germany on his way home from Moscow, where he represented the Emperor of China at the coronation of the Czar, will pay a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh to-morrow.

Hammond Sails for England.

CAPE TOWN, June 24.—John Hays Hammond, one of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who, with Col. Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, and Lionel Phillips, was recently released from custody in Pretoria upon the payment of a fine of £25,000, sailed for England yesterday.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Government has granted to the Government of Great Britain permission to land troops at Beira, in the Portuguese South African possessions, for the purpose of marching them into Matabeleland to quell the Matabele uprising.

—The London Globe publishes a dispatch from Cairo to the Exchange Telegraph Company stating that cholera has become prevalent at Wady Halfa, in Upper Egypt.

—The New-York school ship St. Mary's sailed yesterday from Queenstown for Southampton.

CUTHBERT & CO. VERSUS WHITE.

The Young Bond Speculator in Court on a Note Transaction.

Abram White, the young man from Boston who on a few postage stamps secured a large allotment of the recent issue of United States bonds, appeared as defendant yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury, in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Edward B. Cuthbert, William E. Young, and William E. Young, Jr., brokers, to recover $10,000 on a promissory note dated March 9, 1896.

Mr. Cuthbert testified that White was a customer of his firm, and became indebted to the extent of about $13,000. He said that the firm took his note for $10,000, payable at 56 Broadway March 10. When the note was presented for payment, White refused to meet it.

Mr. White, who is a man of about thirty years of age, testified that the plaintiffs had acted as his brokers. He admitted executing the note upon which the suit was instituted, and explained that he and his wife, being in controversy with the Hancock National Bank of Boston, Mass., and the plaintiffs having acted as his agents and brokers in various transactions, and there being on deposit in the Third National Bank of New-York various bonds in which he had an equity, in order to protect this equity he made the note.

He testified that the plaintiffs also induced him to permit them to execute an attachment against his property, based on the ten-thousand-dollar note, he being at the time a non-resident. This attachment they wanted to serve on the Third National Bank of this city, so as to attach his equity in the bonds, in order to protect them from the Hancock National Bank of Boston. This, he said, was done, and he denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff in any sum at the time the note was executed. He said that on or about March 31 he demanded that the plaintiffs return the note, and they refused.

White, through his lawyer, Franklin Bien, asked the court, in his answer to order, that the note be vacated and delivered to him.

The jury having failed after ten hours' deliberation to find a verdict, the Justice ordered that a sealed verdict be returned.

White was allotted $1,300,000 worth of the last United States bond issue, and claims to have realized $100,000 by their sale. The Hancock Bank agreed to take $900,000 of them and give White all profits over $15,000. Russell Sage took some of these and wanted those held by the Hancock Bank. There is an action now pending in the Supreme Court to determine who is entitled to the bonds.

STEVE BRODIE IN MORE TROUBLE.

Building Department Objects to His Hotel in the Bowery.

Steve Brodie's latest rôle, that of hotel keeper, which he assumed June 8, is causing him more trouble and anxiety than all of his others combined.

Stephenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department, obtained a warrant yesterday afternoon for Steve's arrest for violating the rules of the Building Department.

Steve had not been arrested up to midnight, and said that he did not expect it until some time this morning. He said:

"Dese guys want ter test de Raines law, and dey know I got de dough and dey're goin' to make me stan' it."

"W'y, hully gee! Dey got me arrested de odder day, and I'm out on bail now. Dis afternoon de whole push wuz over here, and tuk flash-light pictures of de hull shootin' match. Every one of me ten rooms, kitchen, dining room, barroom, an even de staircases.

"I telephoned me lawyer, 'Bob' Ingersoll, and he told me not to let 'em in, but I didn't want no trouble, so I let 'em go on. W'y, my hotel's a peach compared wid some of dese odder joints. Just come over next door and look at all dose duffers huddled up in one room. Dere's thirty-four of 'em and no bigger dan my first floor.

"Now, look at mine, every one sep'rate, wid ventilation, single cots, mattress, sheets, and de hull ting."

Steve's rooms were about seven feet square, separated by wooden partitions up to within fourteen inches of the ceiling, where ventilation was allowed by a wire netting, such as is used in the country for chicken coops.

"Dey served de notice on me about 4 o'clock to fix de cellar walls, and I would a done it but it was raining so hard," said Mr. Brodie.

"Dey kin make dis scrap as hard as dey want, but I'll beat 'em. I always win, an' den when I git troo dey kin have de hull bizness. I'm tired of it, only I'm going to fight.

"Wot do dey want ter have me punished for? I ain't agoin' ter run away. Wy, I've got $100,000 worth of property in dis town. Dose guys only is looking fer a name, and dey hit me, cuz dey know t'll git into de papers, but let 'em come."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia.

—MARLBOROUGH—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y.

—CAMBRIDGE—Dwight Braman of Boston and J. H. Stauffer of New-Orleans.

—PARK AVENUE—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany.

—GILSEY—Samuel Plimsoll of England and Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington.

—WINDSOR—S. H. H. Clark, receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; John H. Farrell of Albany, and Abner McKinley.

—WALDORF—Marquis of Monteagudo of Madrid, Congressman William F. Draper of Massachusetts, Swits Conde of Oswego, William D. Sloane and family, and H. McK. Twombly.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, H. Pembroke Fetridge of Paris, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., and Gen. Charles E. Furlong.

COMING EVENTS.

—Graduating exercises male department Grammar School No. 88, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 9:30 A. M. to-morrow

—Commencement college class Grammar School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 9 A. M. to-morrow.

—Graduates' reception male department Grammar School No. 77, 400 East Eighty-sixth Street, 1:30 P. M. June 30.

—Graduating exercises boys' department Grammar School No. 18, 121 East Fifty-first Street, 3 P. M. to-morrow.

—Grammar School No. 74 male department reception 1:30 P. M. June 30.

A Safe Ship.

From The Washington Times.

Timid Passenger—Has anybody ever been lost on this ship, Captain?

Captain—No, Madam; they are always lost in the ocean.

GONE MAD OVER SILVER

INDIANA DEMOCRATS TOLERATE NO OPPOSITION TO FREE COINAGE.

Advocates of the Gold Standard Not Even Accorded a Respectful Hearing in the State Convention—The Unit Rule Adopted—None but Silverites Permitted a Place on the Ticket—Matthews Indorsed for President.

Governor—BENJAMIN F. SHIVELEY.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN C. LAWLOR.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
Auditor of State—JOSEPH T. FANNING.
Treasurer—MORGAN CHANDLER.
Attorney General—J. G. McNUTT.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. B. SINCLAIR.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—HENRY WARRUM.
State Statistician—O. H. DOWNEY.
Appellate Judges—E. A. TAYLOR, F. E. GAVIN, THOMAS P. DAVIS, O. J. LOTZ, GEORGE E. ROSS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—The free-silver fever in the Democratic ranks in Indiana reached the climax of its virulence to-day, when its victims, in State Convention, rode rough-shod over all opposition, hurled all party traditions and precedents to the winds, ignored the most common principles of parliamentary practice, and hooted and hissed their old time leaders.

Democratic Conventions in this State are usually stormy enough to satisfy the most insatiable seeker after excitement, but none that is past ever compared for turbulence with that which met to-day. Its net results were the nomination of a State ticket made up entirely of advocates of free coinage; the adoption of a platform declaring for the free and independent coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1, and binding the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for such a declaration by the National party, and the indorsement of Gov. Claude Matthews for President.

The gold-standard men, under the leadership of ex-Congressmen Bynum and Cooper, made a hard fight to keep the party in the path of wisdom, but the convention would give them no hearing.

Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne was Chairman. On taking the chair he made a rampant free-coinage speech. After this he devoted himself to the work of carrying out the silver programme, which was to brook no opposition. He refused to recognize the action of the Seventh District delegates' meeting, taken yesterday, by which two gold men had been selected as delegates. The Committee on Credentials unseated enough gold delegates from Indianapolis, including State Chairman Holt, to give the silver men a majority in the Seventh District delegation. That delegation then retired and selected delegates to Chicago to its liking.

The report of the committee on platform provoked a bitter struggle. The previous question was moved on the adoption of the majority report. Ex-Congressman Bynum arose to offer a minority report. The convention endeavored to howl him down, but he stood his ground. Chairman Bell declared him out of order, and declared the platform adopted, but Bynum wildly gesticulated and declared that he was acting under the rules. Each side tried to outyell the other, and the police were ordered to clear the aisles, but Bynum still stood untouched.

Senator Turpie was brought forward and started to talk, but it was five minutes before he could be heard. He was finally given attention, while he made a silver speech of some length. All the time the Senator talked Bynum stood in the aisle, and when the speech was through again claimed attention, and confusion was resumed. Over an hour was spent in trying to get a hearing for Bynum.

Major Winfred, a silver man of Evansville, was yelling from the stage to have Bynum put out, and finaly sprang down to where the ex-Congressman stood, with the intention of doing it himself, but police interfered and there was no altercation.

Finally, when everybody was tired out, ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, a silver delegate, moved that Bynum be given five minutes of time, and order was gradually restored. Bynum just as he was about to move that a large picture of the President be taken out of the hall.

Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League, was permanent Chairman. Gen. Warner's speech was not so rabid as the world expected to be. Possibly he reasoned that in a convention so nearly one-sided it hardly was worth while to waste much time in oratory. His only criticism of the present National Administration was that it had created an enormous public debt in time of peace. He said he believed Major McKinley was honest in his money theory, but he could no more bring prosperity to the Nation that way than he could lift himself by his bootstraps.

The report of the Credentials Committee seating the silver-faction delegates in Stark County, the only place where there was a contest, was accepted without opposition. A minority report recommending the addition to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban sympathy plank, and other resolutions denouncing the Republican administration of the State was presented by J. C. Patterson of the Third District. It was tabled promptly. A motion was made to strike out the unit-rule resolution. This also was tabled.

The Third Congressional District, the last to elect its delegates to the Democratic National Convention, chose its delegates here to-day.

J. C. Patterson of Dayton and Peter Schwab of Hamilton were elected without instructions. They are conservative men, and are supposed to favor the single gold standard. The Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention will contain forty-three silver members, four gold-standard advocates, and two men of doubtful views.

TAUBENECK'S EYE ON CHICAGO.

Silver Will Win, He Says, "If the Democrats Shall Be Patriots."

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Chairman Taubeneck, executive head of the Populist Party, said in a conversation at the Lindell that the cause of bimetallism was sure of triumphing "if Democrats proved patriots."

"If, in their National Convention," he went on to say, "they will rise to the magnitude of their opportunity, the Populists and silver Republicans will join forces with them and aid in gaining a victory at the polls in November. They cannot meet expectations, however, unless they rid themselves of party trappings and get upon the broad ground of American citizenship."

"Whom do you want them to put up to gain Populist support?"

"If they nominate Teller of Colorado for President and Sibley of Pennsylvania for Vice President, on a platform declaring for giving silver equal rights with gold in the mints, the silver Republicans and Populists will unite with them heart and soul in making their election sure."

"Do you consider Bland an old-time Democrat, and would your party support him?"

"To the first question I answer, I do, and to the second I reply, I don't believe they would."

BOIES OR BRYAN.

North Carolina Democrats Not Friendly to Teller.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—The Democratic State Convention will assemble here at noon to-morrow, with 916 delegates. About 500 are now here.

The declination of J. S. Carr to allow his name to go before the convention for Governor has placed the delegates at sea. Some of them favor holding two conventions, one to-morrow to elect delegates at large and another to be held after the National Convention to nominate a State ticket. It appears to be difficult to find a man who will be a candidate for Governor.

At the Democratic caucus to-night many speeches were made in favor of and in opposition to two State Conventions, but it was seen that four-fifths of the delegates favored transacting all business to-morrow, and then the two-conventions men withdrew from the contest.

There is very little, if any, sentiment among delegates for Teller, but it runs strongly to Boies and Bryan.

Cyrus B. Watson of Winston will probably be nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

AN INDORSEMENT FOR BLAND.

Silver Democrats of Texas Favor the Missouri Candidate.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 24.—The silver Democratic Convention, after some discussion this morning by Judge Reagan on one side and Governor Hogg on the other, adopted Judge Reagan's money plank, as follows:

> We favor the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver into standard money, without discrimination against either and at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation; which standard money shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. And we further demand that the money of the country shall consist of gold and silver, thus coined, and of paper convertible into these coins on demand of the holder; and in this connection we demand that the practice of the Treasury Department of refusing to pay coin notes in silver the same as in gold shall be discontinued, because the same is an unwarranted use of power which results in making the Federal Treasury but a brokerage office for speculation in gold.
>
> We demand that a law shall be enacted by the Federal Congress making gold and silver, coined at the ratio heretofore mentioned, and the paper convertible into such coins at the demand of the holders of such notes, as legal tender for all debts, private and public, thereafter contracted, without reference to any contract or agreement that debt be paid in a particular kind of money, reserving alone the right to designate the kind of money in which the customs and dues may be paid.

The platform opposes the cancellation and retirement of legal-tender notes and the issue of bonds in times of peace. It condemns excessive pensions and other discriminations in granting them; favors a tariff for revenue only, and demands the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the States permitting the levy of an income tax.

There was a fight over a motion to elect eight instead of four delegates to Chicago, but it was carried, and the following were elected: Gov. Culberson, John H. Reagan, Horace Chilton, John M. Duncan, Congressman Bailey, E. G. Senter, W. A. Blake, and ex-Gov. Hogg.

The Chicago delegation was instructed to vote for Bland, if, in its judgment, at Chicago, he shall prove the most available free-silver Democrat. He was declared to be the choice of the Democracy of Texas.

Conservative Democrats believe the split in the Democracy may result in dividing the State Democratic ticket this year, but it will not impair its standing in the National race.

OHIO DECLARES FOR SILVER.

Democratic State Convention Controlled by Free-Coinage Men.

Secretary of State—CHILTON A. WHITE of Brown County.
Supreme Judge—E. J. BLANDLIN of Cleveland.
Food Commissioner—PATRICK McKEOWN of Cincinnati.
Public Works Commissioner—WILLIAM BEAUMONT of Licking County.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.—The silver men had complete control of the Democratic State Convention held here to-day. They made the platform, and the convention adopted it by a vote of 542 to 128. The platform is as follows:

> We, the Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, hold that the money question is the vital and paramount issue now before the people of this country, and that its early and correct settlement is necessary to the revival of business and the return of prosperity; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873, such silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private.
>
> Resolved, That the delegates at large this day chosen by this convention and the delegates to the National Convention from the several Congressional districts be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago July 7, and to vote only for candidates for President and Vice President who are known to be in full accord therewith, and to accomplish these ends to cast the votes from the State of Ohio as a unit, as a majority may determine.

The following were elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention: Allen W. Thurman, E. B. Finley, L. E. Holden, and John R. McLean. John W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Charles P. Salon of Cleveland, and John W. Conwell of Cadiz aspired to be chosen delegates at large, but the convention decided against them. The alternates at large are W. E. Becker of Paulding, T. V. Hopple of Cincinnati, P. T. Degnan of Toledo, and John W. Conwell of Cadiz.

May Fechheimer of Cincinnati and Thomas E. Powel of Columbus were nominated for Electors at large.

The following were nominated for State offices: Secretary of State—Chilton A. White of Brown County; Supreme Judge—E. J. Blandlin of Cleveland; Member of State Board of Public Works—William Beaumont of Licking County; State Food Commissioner—Patrick McKeown.

W. A. Taylor was the temporary Chairman, and made a 16-to-1 address, in which he told about the "pentecostal uprising of the people," denounced the "crime of 1873," and in general followed the line of argument usual in silver harangues.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's speech a delegate secured the floor and expressed his gratification at the disapproval expressed by the convention of Grover Cleveland, whom he characterized as the Benedict Arnold of the Democratic Party. He was hissed down just as he was about to move that a large picture of the President be taken out of the hall.

Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League, was permanent Chairman. Gen. Warner's speech was not so rabid as the world expected to be. Possibly he reasoned that in a convention so nearly one-sided it hardly was worth while to waste much time in oratory. His only criticism of the present National Administration was that it had created an enormous public debt in time of peace. He said he believed Major McKinley was honest in his money theory, but he could no more bring prosperity to the Nation that way than he could lift himself by his bootstraps.

The report of the Credentials Committee seating the silver-faction delegates in Stark County, the only place where there was a contest, was accepted without opposition. A minority report recommending the addition to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban sympathy plank, and other resolutions denouncing the Republican administration of the State was presented by J. C. Patterson of the Third District. It was tabled promptly. A motion was made to strike out the unit-rule resolution. This also was tabled.

The Third Congressional District, the last to elect its delegates to the Democratic National Convention, chose its delegates here to-day.

J. C. Patterson of Dayton and Peter Schwab of Hamilton were elected without instructions. They are conservative men, and are supposed to favor the single gold standard. The Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention will contain forty-three silver members, four gold-standard advocates, and two men of doubtful views.

M'KINLEY'S MORNING MAIL

A THOUSAND LETTERS RECEIVED BY HIM BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Daily Average Is Now Upward of Four Thousand—Michigan Editors Call on the Major—He Tells Them He Has Noted for Many Years the Ability of the Press of Their State—They Helped Him Before the Convention.

CANTON, Ohio, June 24.—When Major McKinley came down to breakfast this morning he found the postman had left 1,000 letters. The average number of letters received daily is over 4,000.

The first callers to-day were Gov. J. H. McGraw of Washington, R. C. Washburne, editor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and John Hoge, a manufacturer of Zanesville, Ohio. Gov. McGraw and editor Washburne told Major McKinley that, notwithstanding the fact that there was a good deal of valuable mining property in Washington, they believed the State would be carried by the Republicans. Gov. McGraw thinks Washington will support a sound-money ticket for the reason that the population of the State is made up largely of educated people from the East, who view with alarm the demands of the free-silver men.

Editor Washburn predicts that all of the coast States will be carried by the Republicans, but thinks they may lose Idaho, Colorado, and Montana.

Major McKinley said to-day that he had not been informed that the date for the visit of the Notification Committee had been changed, as announced in dispatches from Cleveland in certain papers this morning. He is going on with his arrangements for the reception of the committee on Monday and has ordered a large tent to be set up on his lawn Monday morning. Luncheon for 100 persons will be served in the tent.

Messages of congratulation reached Major McKinley this afternoon from Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, Gov. Morrell of Kansas, and Major Gen. O. O. Howard. Gov. Bradley wrote that he had no doubt McKinley would be elected. "I shall not fail," he added, "to do my duty in the approaching contest, unless it should be from inability."

Gov. Morrell wrote:

> We shall work from now until election night to give you a good majority in this State. May God give you strength to sustain you in the discharge of the arduous duties which will devolve upon you.

The interesting feature of the day in Canton was the reception of members of the Michigan Editorial Association and their wives. James O'Donnell, editor of The Jackson Citizen, who sat for four years by the side of Major McKinley in Congress and who is now a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in Michigan, introduced the President of the association, F. P. Gilson, editor of The Benton Harbor Palladium, who made an address in behalf of the delegation.

In response, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

> Mr. Gilson and Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it a very great honor, as well as a very great pleasure, to receive this visit from Republican editors of the State of Michigan. I have noted for many years the ability of the press of your State. I have noted that the Republican press has never faltered in its loyalty to the Republican principles, and under all circumstances has been faithful to the Republican cause.
>
> Nor have I permitted to pass unobserved the very friendly personal spirit which has been shown me for long years by the Republican editors of your State, and, during the discussion preceding the Republican National Convention, your partiality was so strongly marked and so generous that I cannot forbear to thank you. When your great State with its representatives at St. Louis spoke it spoke unitedly, so that the Republican press and the people of Michigan this year were of one mind.
>
> The power which you, ladies and gentlemen, exercise cannot be overestimated. You not only register public opinion, but you have much to do with making and influencing it, and in a Government like ours, where public opinion lies at the foundation and is supreme in government, the press is mighty in its power. The partisan press, too, is indispensable in a Government like ours. As long as we have parties, we must have party newspapers, and it is very gratifying to me to know to-day that the Republican Party never had such strength and support as it is receiving from the press of the United States.
>
> Its aims and its purposes and its principles are nearer and dearer to Republicans than ever before, and nearer and dearer to the great masses of our countrymen than they ever have been in the past, and they never deserved the support of the press more than now.
>
> In this great National contest you will have very much to do with the result, and I am sure the editors of the State of Michigan—the Republican editors—can be counted upon to give to these great principles of our party their best efforts this year, as they have already done in the past. It has given both Mrs. McKinley and myself genuine pleasure to have you in our home. We bid you all welcome.

Arrangements are being made by the residents of Canton of Pennsylvania origin, to give a special reception to Senator Quay when he shall come here on Monday next.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—Senator Thurston and family, accompanied by Senator Bressler and Mrs. Bressler, will leave to-morrow night for Cleveland.

Mr. Thurston has issued the following letter of instructions to members of the committee appointed at the St. Louis Convention to notify Gov. McKinley of his nomination as President, in which he says: "The committee selected by the Republican National Convention to notify the Hon. William McKinley of his nomination for President will meet at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, June 28, and proceed by special train on the morning of June 29 to Canton, Ohio. The train will return to Cleveland the afternoon of the same day."

PLATT'S GLORY DIMMED.

Hanna Says the Money Plank Was a Western Production.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—Mark Hanna has been in receipt of numerous letters written by friends in the East asking him in regard to the financial plank in the platform adopted by the Republican Party in St. Louis. In substance, these letters set forth that the Eastern press is filled with specific statements that Thomas C. Platt and his friends performed successfully an arduous and delicate mission during the St. Louis Convention in forcing McKinley's friends to accept the gold declaration against their will.

"The skeleton of the money plank adopted by the convention," Mr. Hanna said to-day, "was in St. Louis before ex-Senator Platt, Senator Lodge, and E. H. Lauterbach arrived. I do not desire to detract from the efforts made by these gentlemen for the cause of sound money, but I do wish to state most emphatically that the plank defining the party's position was advocated by Western men, drawn up by Western men, and approved by me before any man from the East reached St. Louis. The plank, as it was finally approved by me, went to the convention without Eastern interference or suggestion.

"Finally, I may state with equal emphasis that the plank shown me by Senator Lodge as representing the Eastern sentiment was not adopted by the convention, nor was it anything like the declaration made officially for the Republican Party, being only two or three sentences long."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 24.—H. Clay Evans returned last night from Canton, Ohio, where he had been in conference with Major McKinley as to the course of the Southern campaign. Mr. Evans attributes his defeat for the Vice Presidency to the action of New-York and Pennsylvania in agreeing to vote as a unit.

"The financial plank," said Mr. Evans, "was the proper thing, and the story that Platt and the Eastern delegates forced the platform on McKinley is all wrong. The platform, gold standard and all, was prepared by the West and put in shape before the Eastern delegates came on. The plank was the work of the West, and McKinley knew all about it a week before."

"He probably wrote it himself?" was asked.

Mr. Evans nodded assent, and continued: "I think that the paramount issue in the election will be the tariff question. Give us a sufficient amount of money to pay expenses and all our money will be good—gold, silver, or paper."

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24.—The Young Men's Republican Club held a ratification meeting last night in Association Hall, Col. Samuel E. Winslow presiding. The interest centred in the speech of Delegate Albert E. Smith of Leicester, who was the only Massachusetts delegate to vote for McKinley. Mr. Smith told an interesting story of the inside politics of the delegation during the trip to St. Louis. He denounced the doings of the delegates at large, whom he termed the bosses of the State. He termed the keeping of Mr. Reed's name before the convention as brutal and denounced the delegation for voting to admit Addicks and Cuney. The Republican Party, he said, was for gold, and would have voted for the gold plank in the platform if Mr. Lodge had staid in Boston. Mr. Hanna was ready to put gold in the platform at the proper time, but he was not ready to shake a red rag at an infuriated bull.

Delaware Republican Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—Gen. James H. Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued a call for the State Convention at Dover, July 16. This is the regular organization. It is not known what the Addicks State Committee will do.

ACCUSED OF STEALING MACHINES.

Seven Arrests for Alleged Thefts Amounting to $20,000.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company of 28 Union Square has been, it is said, systematically robbed for the past four months of sewing machines to the value of upward of $20,000.

About a month ago Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station was notified of these losses. He put Detectives Rink and Hefferman on the case. After four weeks of difficult work they have arrested seven persons who, they allege, were directly implicated in the steal. Among the persons arrested are Horace O. Craven, twenty-one years old, of 337 West Eighteenth Street, a young man of good family, a graduate of Hamilton Military University, where he was a fellow-student of ex-Judge Henry D. Carey of the Westchester Court of Sessions, who is also General Manager of the Home Sewing Machine Company, and Alexander Bauer, thirty-two years old, of 449 Second Avenue, employed as shipping clerk and outside Superintendent.

The other five are all sewing machine dealers, who, it is alleged, acted as receivers of the stolen goods. They are William McGloin, 218 Grand Street; John Zimmerman, 1,701 Third Avenue; C. F. Johnson, 89 Exchange Place; Adolph Weickers, 192 First Avenue, and Carl Muggel of 86 Spring Street.

The detectives watched in Union Square in the evening, after the close of the Home salesrooms. From their point of vantage they aver that they saw Craven and Bauer go up to the door, long after the place was closed, open it with a key carried by Craven, and enter.

Sometimes it would be two hours before they came out. They would be weighted with bundles, and go to some one of the stores kept by the last-named of the prisoners, and deposit their bundles. The bundles were found to contain portions of sewing machines that would be adjusted at the store.

When the evidence was complete the detectives quietly arrested one after another of the men until all seven were behind the bars.

They were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday. Craven and Bauer confessed to having entered into an arrangement to remove the machines from the store, and most of the dealers admitted receiving the goods.

The principals waived examination, and were committed in $1,500 each to answer. The receivers desired a further hearing, and were committed in like bail each for examination to-day.

JAMES B. GENTRY'S TRIAL.

Miss Clark Tells of the Killing of Madge Yorke.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The trial of Actor James B. Gentry for the murder of his sweetheart, Margaret W. Drysdale, the actress who was known professionally as Madge Yorke, was resumed this morning before Judge Yerkes. Charles W. Brooke, the senior counsel for the prisoner, reached here from New-York at 10:20 o'clock, and, upon his arrival in the courtroom, District Attorney Graham began his opening address to the jury. The courtroom was crowded, many theatrical people being in the assemblage.

The aged mother of the prisoner, dressed in mourning, sat near her son. The father and mother of the victim, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale of New-York, were seated with the Commonwealth's witnesses.

Miss Eliza Ann Clark, a member of the theatrical company with which Miss Drysdale was connected, and who was the principal witness to the shooting, testified that she and Miss Drysdale were alone in her room in Zelsse's Hotel when the tragedy in the apartments. He asked Miss Drysdale to kiss him, and upon her refusal to do so, he shot her and killed her, and then threatened to shoot the witness.

William J. Milligan, who was a Magistrate at the time of Gentry's arrest identified a formal statement relative to the tragedy, which defendant made to him while in a hospital several days after the affair, and in which he said he was insanely jealous.

Most of the afternoon's session was consumed in a squabble between District Attorney Graham and Mr. Brooke over the admittance of a telegram from Gentry to Madge Yorke and letters from the woman to Gentry as evidence. After a controversy lasting an hour and a half, Judge Yerkes ruled the telegram out.

The Commonwealth will conclude its case early to-morrow morning.

RAZOR SLASHED THE WRONG GIRL.

Angry Barber Langenbach Meant to Injure His Own Daughter.

Mary Ellen O'Connell, twelve years old, of 315 East Seventy-fifth Street, is believed to be dying at her home of blood poisoning caused by a razor out accidentally inflicted by an angry barber.

The barber is Alfred Langenbach, who lives on the same floor with the O'Connells. He has a daughter seventeen years old who is a companion of the O'Connell girl. He upbraided his daughter Monday night because she did not come home soon enough to please him, and, becoming excited, he threw an open razor at her.

The girl dodged the razor, but its sharp blade struck Mary Ellen on the palm of the left hand, cutting a deep gash straight across it. The girl ran to her mother, screaming, and Langenbach fled. He has not been seen since. The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station are looking for him. The injured girl's condition last night was serious.

HE KILLED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Michael Moriarity Mistook Mrs. Goodman for a Burglar.

EMPORIUM, Penn., June 24.—Michael Moriarity is under arrest and held in heavy bail for shooting and killing his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Goodman.

Mrs. Goodman lived with her son-in-law's family. Monday night she got out of bed and went down stairs. Moriar

UNION LEAGUE RATIFIES

CLUBHOUSE RINGS WITH CHEERS FOR ITS CANDIDATES.

McKinley and Hobart Praised for the Ability They Have Shown in the Past from a Republican Standpoint—Democratic Administration Denounced, and a Great Future for the Country Promised Under Republican Rule.

The halls and corridors of the Union League Club echoed again and again last night with vociferous applause at a special meeting called "for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the club concerning the candidates and the platform of the Republican National Convention held at St. Louis."

Unanimity and enthusiasm were the characteristics of the meeting. About 150 members were present, and Gen. Horace Porter presided.

If the sentiments of the evening may be taken as any criterion, Republicans will lay aside all factional differences in a united effort to roll up as big a majority as possible for McKinley and Hobart in the State of New-York.

When John R. Van Wormer introduced the following resolutions indorsing the St. Louis candidates, half a dozen members sprang to their feet and with one voice offered to second them. The resolutions were:

Resolved, That the Union League Club of the City of New-York heartily ratifies the nomination of William McKinley of Ohio for President and Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey for Vice President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis on the 18th day of June, 1896, and it firmly pledges to them and to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted its loyal and earnest support.

Paragraph 4 of the Articles of Association of this club holds that "It shall be the duty of the club to resist and expose corruption and promote reform in our National, State, and municipal affairs, and to elevate the idea of American citizenship." Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That it is and will be throughout the campaign the cheerful duty of this organization to put forth its utmost effort to aid in securing the election to the two highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States of the eminent and typical American citizens who were nominated with such singular unanimity and enthusiasm by their party associates in convention assembled. And it is our earnest conviction that the outcome of the St. Louis Convention, both as to candidates and platform, attests the irresistible power of the masses of the people when they feel deeply and understand clearly. Despite the persistent efforts of special pleaders and demagogues to beguile those who were their victims four years ago, and who have suffered since from lack of steady and remunerative employment, shrunken incomes, and disastrous business into believing that these disasters were not chargeable to the legislative and Administrative policy of the Democratic Party and its populistic allies, the people have emerged from their bondage chastened as by fire, but all the more eager on that account to rectify their mistake. To-day they now ready to vote for the maintenance of the dollar which a Republican Congress made worth 100 cents in gold in January, 1879; for protection to home industry, for reciprocity, and for an essentially American Administration at Washington, which fundamental and beneficient policies of government the Republican Party has vigorously and consistently advocated.

William McKinley, as soldier, Legislator, and Governor has uniformly displayed an enlightened mind, purity of character, firm conviction, tireless devotion to public duty, and the best type of loyal American statesmanship, always responsive to the heart-throbs of the masses. As President his sphere of usefulness will be enlarged, but the simplicity of his manhood, and the strength of his convictions will remain the same.

Garret A. Hobart, an honored member of the Union League Club, is one of the foremost citizens of our sister State of New-Jersey. He is able, fearless, experienced in public affairs, trained in the law, and widely familiar with the business interests of the people. As presiding officer of the Senate he will compare favorably with the eminent men who have preceded him. His name is a tower of strength.

The meeting was private. Gen. Porter opened the proceedings with an address approving the nominations at St. Louis, and predicting prosperity and good times, should the candidates be elected.

Gen. Wager Swayne followed on the same lines, and John R. Van Wormer next rose to introduce the resolutions. The applause during the evening was almost incessant, and the meeting was marked by absolute unanimity. No references of a hostile character to Mr. Platt were made, and the voice of factional differences was not once heard. Cornelius N. Bliss, was not present. Among those who attended the ratification meeting were Commodore Van Santvoord, ex-Gov. T. C. Crowns bury of Connecticut, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; D. O. Mills, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, and John F. Plummer.

WANTS CUBA AND HAWAII ANNEXED.

Blaine Club Ratifies the Republican Nomination with Cheers.

An adjourned meeting of the Blaine Club, on West Twenty-fourth Street, was held at the club rooms last night to ratify the St. Louis nominations.

The principal speaker of the evening was Major J. MacKelvey, who stated that though he had been an active member of the Republican Party since the days of Hayes and Wheeler, he had never yet entered a campaign with so much hope. After praising the Republican candidates, Major MacKelvey said that though the two principal planks in the party platform were sound money and protection, there were two other most important articles of political faith which should be neglected—the acquisition by the United States of Cuba and Hawaii should rapidly follow the elevation of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency.

After a short speech by Assemblyman P. H. Murphy, Julius M. Mayer addressed the club at length, and said that he had nothing to argue, as the cause was already won. Every one, he said, favored protection, which was not a Republican, but an American policy. Protection and sound money depend on each other, said the speaker. He blamed certain demagogues in the Democratic Party for trying to stir up class hatreds by exciting the people against the rich.

The Eastern Democrats, he said, would not find a first-class candidate, and it was a curious fact that neither Mr. Whitney nor ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts desired to be a candidate. While the Democrats had but few able public men, said Mr. Mayer, the Republican Party had legions of them, among whom Mr. Reed should be mentioned as the most prominent, and, he hoped, would be our next Secretary of State. Mr. Mayer then emphasized the necessity for arousing the indifference of a large class of voters that thinks victory so certain that it is needless to be at the polls.

Alderman F. A. Ware made a short speech, in which he spoke of the great moral effect of the Presidential election which would reunite the different factions of the Republican Party.

J. Hedges spoke of the grand sight at St. Louis when 14,000 people applauded for twenty-three minutes after the nominations had been made.

The club adopted the following resolutions:

The Blaine Republican Club of the Fifth Assembly District in the City of New-York, hereby ratifies the nomination of McKinley and Hobart and pledges them its support.

It further expresses its approval of the declarations of the party's platform, and believes that they typify the best principles of government, and will most contribute to the welfare of the Republic.

Col. E. N. Swift, President of the club, put the motion on the resolutions, and the club adjourned.

STATE ASSESSORS AT WHITE PLAINS.

Will Try to Equalize the Assessments for Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 24.—Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, Rollin L. Jenkins of Port Henry, and Edward L. Adams of Elmira of the State Board of Assessors met in the Supervisors' rooms this morning for the purpose of meeting the Town Assessors of the towns of Westchester County, with a view to equalizing assessments.

Last year the increase in the aggregate value of property in the county was $26,000,000, making a total assessed valuation in the county of $123,292,225. The aggregate value this year will probably be $100,000,000, owing to the annexation of territory by New-York City. About a dozen towns were represented before the Assessors, and they were informed about the values in the various towns.

Death of a Centenarian.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.—Mrs. Mercy Jacques Burdick of Hopkinton died Monday night, aged one hundred years, eight months, and five days.

BOSTON'S LUCKY RALLY.

It Cost the Brooklyns the Game—Tenney's Excellent Playing.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	34	18	.654
Cleveland	32	18	.640
Cincinnati	34	22	.607
Boston	30	21	.588
Washington	26	23	.531
Philadelphia	29	26	.527
Pittsburg	27	25	.519
Brooklyn	27	26	.509
Chicago	26	28	.509
New-York	22	31	.415
St. Louis	15	38	.283
Louisville	11	40	.216

BOSTON, June 24.—Two runs behind in the ninth inning, Boston won out in great style in the baseball game to-day. Tucker hit safely, and Duffy tied the game by his home-run drive. Then Lowe hit safely, made second on Corcoran's error, third on Daly's error, and scored the winning run on Tenney's fourth hit. Tenney made two wonderful running foul catches, and his fielding and batting were the features of the game. Duffy's batting was very timely. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, c.	1	4	5	2	2	Griffin, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Hanson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Corcor'n, ss.	0	3	2	5	1
Long, ss.	2	2	4	4	2	Lacha'e, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0
Duffy, lf.	1	3	4	0	0	McCar'y, lf.	1	1	0	1	0
Harri'n, 3b.	0	1	3	1	1	Daly, 2b.	0	1	6	3	2
Lowe, 2b.	2	2	0	4	0	Grim, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Daub, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total	8	16	27	14	5	Total	7	10	*26	15	3

*Winning run made with two out.

Boston	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	3—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1—7

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Home runs—Long, Duffy, Grim, Griffin. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Tenney. Stolen bases—Duffy, Lowe, Griffin, Lachance, Shindle. First base on balls—Jones, Lachance, Shindle, Hamilton, (2,) Bannon, Daily. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Grim, Tenney. Passed ball—Tenney. Wild pitches—Nichols, 1; Daub, 1. Struck out—Daly, Corcoran, Bannon, Tucker, Lowe, Nichols, (2.) Double play—Long and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1—5
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	—10

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Hughey and Merritt; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

AT LOUISVILLE.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Louisville, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Hill and Warner; Breitenstein and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Foreman and Vaughan; Terry and Kittridge and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The Washington-New-York game was postponed on account of rain.

Wilmington 5; Hartford, 2.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—Wilmington defeated Hartford again to-day, the locals not being able to gauge McCafferty. Manager Barnie has released Gunshanan and engaged Priddy of Amherst. The score:

Wilmington	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Wilmington, 7; Hartford, 6. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; McCafferty and Kinsella.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Racing Cyclists Suspended for Various Causes by the Board.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

Transferred to Professional Classes—Joseph J. Bezenek, Chicago, Ill., own request; Frederick A. Foell, Buffalo, N. Y., Clause A; E. J. Paradis, Denver, Col., Clause B; J. M. Daniel, Denver, Col., Clause B; M. L. Osborn, Detroit, Mich., own request; H. D. Osborn, Detroit, Mich., own request; S. G. Skinner, St. Joseph, Mo., own request; John L. Karney, Detroit, Mich., own request; Percy Patterson, Bay City, Mich., own request; William Hurlburt, Detroit, Mich., own request; Harry Hall, Detroit, Mich., own request; E. R. Moore, Anamosa, Iowa, Clause A; Purdy Stutton, Anamosa, Iowa, Clause A; W. I. Huffstetler, Orlando, Fla., Clause 1; Max Morris, Fort Worth, Texas, own request; Bob Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., own request; Clyde D. Bussey, Lanark, Ill., Clause A; E. A. Emnert, Lanark, Ill., Clause A.

Suspensions—For competing in unsanctioned Sunday races at St. Louis, Mo., the following are suspended from all track racing for one year from June 14: W. Biederman, Daniel J. Waugh, A. J. Barrett, A. Herbert, G. W. Erb, and Jerry Cronin, all of St. Louis, Mo.

For Competing in Unsanctioned Races—G. L. Brewster and F. H. Shumway, Willimantic, Conn., are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 6.

For competing in unsanctioned races at Fresno, Cal., the following are suspended from all track racing until July 1: E. W. Decker, R. G. Barton, R. D. Heriot, John Hertwick, Edward Hertwick, J. D. Baker, Arnold Johnson, William Farmer, ——— Logan, ——— Hasseberger of Fresno, Cal.; W. J. Bell, E. Myers, ——— Baker, Visalia, Cal.; A. Hoag, Flowler, Cal.; ——— Ritchie, Hanford, Cal.

B. B. Bird, St. Paul, Minn., is suspended from all track racing and connection with track affairs for three months from June 20.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 20: Art Beule, Wallie Klawitter, Beaver Dam, Wis.; B. J. Husting, Mayville, Wis.; Frederick Hochschild, Dan Van Brunt, Horicon, Wis.; Walter Wallace, Rudolph, Wis.; Kelley, Bob Lueck, Lester, Lee, Juneau, Wis.; Mort Smith, Heron Lake, Minn.; George Janssen, Clarence Heisler, A. Leubbing, Arthur Flatchmeier, Charles Betts, Freeport, Ill.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from June 10: Eddie Epstein, Charles Epstein, Ross Craft, Henry Craft, Gorman Epstein, John Brooks, Calhoun Belke, Henry Rudy, Clarence Dougherty, Charles Wilstach, Paducah, Ky.

For competing in a race for novices after having won a prize Wilbur D. Pickard, Boston, Mass., is suspended from all track racing until July 1.

For competing in unsanctioned races after warning the following are suspended from all track racing for ninety days from June 20: H. Severson, J. Dixon, W. Keating, C. Stillman, Groom, H. Deanfoit, N. Haskins, Edgar Suhn, P. Davis, L. Davis, S. Currie, E. Klann, Willie Weidner, and Frank Hase, Milwaukee, Wis.

Changes in the National circuit are as follows: Bridgeport, Conn., gives up Sept. 12 and takes Aug. 28; Philadelphia, Penn., gives up Oct. 8 and takes Sept. 12.

Owing to extenuating circumstances since produced, suspension of C. V. Horan has been reduced to expire July 1, and that of A. W. Hughes removed. Both live in Rochester, N. Y.

A. M. Patitz, Milwaukee, Wis., has been appointed official handicapper for the State of Wisconsin.

Sanctions Granted.—July 23, 24, 25, M. N. Winans & Co., Sacramento indoor tournament, Sacramento, Cal.; July 4, Lancaster Athletic Club, Lancaster, Ohio; July 13, Triumph Club, Tell City, Ind.; July 4, Boyle County Cycle Club, Danville, Ky.; June 25, Toledo Grocers' Association, Toledo, Ohio; July 23, Young Men's Lyceum, Lisbon, Ohio; July 4, American Order of United Workmen, Kenton, Ohio; July 4, W. W. Williams, Henderson, Ky.; July 4, S. A. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.; July 4, F. E. Hendrick, Crawfordsville, Ind.; July 4, Middlesborough Club, Middlesborough, Ky.; July 4, Greeley Wheelmen, Greeley, Col.; July 4, Trinidad Athletic Club, Trinidad, Col.; June 27, C. C. Benton, Denver, Col.; Aug. 1, Williamsport Wheel Club, Williamsport, Penn.; Sept. 12, New-Jersey State Fair Association, Waverly, N. J.; July 4, H. K. Smith, Trenton, N. J.; Aug. 8, Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, Paterson, N. J.; July 4, J. T. Temple, Richmond, Va., (Lee Pleasure Park); Aug. 3, Young Men's Christian Association, Johnstown, Penn.; July 4, Chester Bicycle Club, Milmont, Penn.; July 4, C. B. French, Phillipsburg, Penn.; July 4, Leslie Champion, Cape May Court House, N. J.; Aug. 8, Green Ridge Wheelmen, Scranton, Penn.; June 27, Alls Athletic Association, Plainfield, N. J.; July 18, Curling Club, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; July 4, Hazleton Driving Park, Hazleton, Penn.; Aug. 15, Fourth Regiment Athletic Association of New-Jersey, Bergen Point, N. J.; July 4, Pomeroy Cycle Club, Pomeroy, Ohio; July 8, 4, Cleveland Wheel Club, Cleveland, Ohio; July 8, 4, Triangle Cycle Club, Fort Wayne, Ind.; July 4, Savannah Cycle Club, Savannah, Ga.; July 4, Fostoria Bicycle Club, Fostoria, Ohio; July 4, Owensburg Young Men's Christian Association, Owensburg, Ohio; June 30, Samuel Kennedy, jr., Greensburg, Ind.; July 4, Citizens' Club, Marion, Ohio; Aug. 6, Bridges & Lacy, Franklin, Ohio; July 16, 17, 18, P. M. Childers, Valdosta, Ga.; July 4, C. G. Fisher & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; June 27, Young Men's Christian Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; June 27, F. W. France & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; July 3, 4, Ellsworth Hose Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.; July 4, O. C. De Long, De Ruyter, N. Y.; July 4, Flushing Race Track, Flushing, N. Y.; July 4, A. C. Vosburgh, Warsaw, N. Y.; July 4, Patchogue Wheelmen, Patchogue, N. Y.; July 4, H. J. Moelher, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; July 6, Junior Athletic Association, Oswego, N. Y.; July 6, St. Lawrence Athletic Association, Canton, N. Y.; July 18, Holly Athletic Association, Holly, N. Y.; July 18, Bayshore Cycle Club, Bayshore, L. I.; July 18, Saugerties Bicycle Club, Saugerties, N. Y.; July 25, New-York Herald Ice Fund tournament, New-York; Aug. 21, Rensselaer County Wheelmen, Troy, N. Y.; Aug. 25, North Tioga Agricultural Association, Newark Valley, N. Y.; Aug. 27, 28, Putnam County Agricultural Society, Carmel, N. Y.; Aug. 29, Mercury Wheelmen, Flushing, N. Y.; Sept. 8, Tompkins County Agricultural Society, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sept. 12, the Herald Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sept. 25, Dutchess County Agricultural Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; July 4, Durango Wheel Club, Durango, Col.; July 6-11, Bicycle Park Association, Omaha, Neb.; July 2, Battle Creek Driving Club, Battle Creek, Mich.; July 4, Kankakee Ramblers, Kankakee, Ill.; July 4, Fourth of July carnival, Belleville, Mich.; July 4, Hardin County Agricultural Society, Eldora, Iowa; Aug. 1, Elgin Cycling Club, Elgin, Ill.; July 8, 9, 10, Marshalltown Cycle Club, Marshalltown, Iowa; June 27, Young Men's Christian Association, Sioux City, Iowa; July 4, St. Bonifacius and St. Francis Xavier Beneficial Society, Green Bay, Wis.; June 27, Sodality Athletic Association, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, Belleville League Cyclers, Belleville, Ill.; June 26, Marble Rock Cycling Club, Marble Rock, Iowa; June 26, Nanticoke Athletic Association, Nanticoke, Penn.; July 4, Ira A. Shattuck, Hudson, Vt.; Sept. 7, Rambling Wheelmen, Bridgeport, Conn.; July 4, St. Mary's Society, Westfield Mass.; July 4, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Woonsocket, R. I.; July 4, F. M. Burgess, Fall River, Mass.; July 4, F. B. Horton, South Manchester, Conn.; June 25, Manayunk Trotting Association, Manayunk, Philadelphia; July 4, Ancient Order Hibernians, Washington Park, Philadelphia; July 6, Cuban American carnival, Waverly, N. J.; July 4, Clover Club, Lambertville, N. J.

BALD DEFEATED BY EATON.

An Accident to Powell Results in a Broken Collar Bone.

ALBANY, June 24.—The wind was taken out of "Eddie" Bald's sails in this city to-day by Jay Eaton of Plainfield and by "Nat" Butler. Bald had to be satisfied with third place. The occasion was the State circuit meet, at the Ridgefield Athletic Club grounds, under the auspices of the Albany County Wheelmen. The time was in the final of the two-thirds-of-a-mile professional race. There were only five starters—Bald, the two Butlers, Jay Eaton, and J. A. Tyler of Buffalo.

The track is three laps to the mile, and therefore in this race it had to be gone around twice. Everything was lovely for the first round, with "Nat" Butler leading and Bald in second place, closely followed by "Tom" Butler and Newhouse. Eaton was about ten feet back of the bunch. Suddenly he jumped and went by the cracks as if they were standing still. He pushed along and increased the pace fast. Bald and Butler fought it out for second place, and Bald was fairly and squarely beaten.

In the second heat of the one-mile amateur, I. A. Powell of the Syracuse Athletic Club was run into by Tucker of Syracuse and fell off his wheel, breaking his collar bone. Tucker cannot be blamed, as he was run into by a green rider named Hilfrank of Castleton, N. Y. With Powell out of the way Goodman took everything.

Bald managed to win the one-mile professional, and he was laughing at Nat Butler in the second man, all the way down the stretch. Summaries:

One Mile for Novices.—Won by Edson Thurgert, Albany; Jerome Thacher, Albany, second; George Radley, Albany, third. Time—2:31 2-5.

One Mile for Amateurs.—Won by F. F. Goodman, New-York; F. Baron Stow, Conway, Mass., second; A. J. L. Pendergast, Syracuse, third. Time—2:16.

One Mile for Professionals.—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., second; Jay Eaton, Plainfield, N. J., third. Time—2:19.

Half-Mile for Amateurs.—Won by F. F. Goodman, New-York; F. Baron Stow, Conway, Mass., second; A. J. L. Pendergast, Syracuse, third. Time—1:04 3-5.

Two-thirds of a Mile for Professionals.—Won by Jay Eaton, Plainfield, N. J.; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, third. Time—1:35 3-5.

SCRATCH MEN NOT PROMINENT.

Gray of Beverly Finished First in the Massasoit Road Race.

SPRINGFIELD, June 24.—The Massasoit road race was held yesterday afternoon and was a big affair. There were 195 entries, and of these all but about twenty started. The scratch men were W. N. Wallston, Boston; Robert Urquhart, Dorchester; J. C. Penseyres, Buffalo; Monte Scott, Providence, and H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H.

The course was about eighteen miles over a road tolerably level but very dusty. The falls were numerous, but no one was injured seriously. The field was fast, and, although the handicaps were small, the scratch men did not finish anywhere near the front. The race was won by M. W. Gray of Beverly, Mass., from the 2:30 mark in 46:45 2-5. E. Sorenson of Meriden, Conn., was second, and E. A. Eahler of this city was third.

Much the best riding was done by R. M. Alexander of Hartford, who rode from the fifteen-second mark. His actual time was 44:39, and he finished nineteenth. C. J. Sweenson's time was second best—45:07. J. W. Conklin's time was 46:13, and Monroe's 45:27. Eahler, the third man, won a bicycle, a special prize for the first Springfield man to finish, and George I. Bates won the special prize for the first Massasoit Club man in. The prize of Gray, who won first place, is an eight-hundred-dollar piano.

Tammany Men on Wheels.

The Tammany politicians are going into bicycling to a very large extent. The Narragansett Club of the Seventeenth District has so many bicyclers among its members that it is about to fix up in its clubhouse, in 93 West Fifty-fourth Street, rooms for storing bicycles, and dressing and bath rooms for riders.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A large number of wheelmen visited the Flushing (L. I.) bicycle track last Saturday, and were much surprised at the excellent condition of the course. Racing men claim that it is the safest, and will prove to be the fastest, track in this vicinity. J. Russell Barrett, the well-known cycle path builder, and Bald in second place, closely followed by "Tom" Butler and Newhouse. Eaton was about ten feet back of the bunch. Suddenly he jumped and went by the cracks as if they were standing still. He pushed along and increased the pace fast. Bald and Butler fought it out for second place, and Bald was fairly and squarely beaten.

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Two-thirds of a Mile for Professionals.—Won by Jay Eaton, Plainfield, N. J.; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, third. Time—1:35 3-5.

—Cycling Club runs: Ameer, 111 pounds; Halton, 108; Premier, 108; Zanone, 101; Oracle, 98; Jefferson, 95; Manchester, 106; The Native, 108; Lancer, 106; Amanda V., 101; Forget, 97; Lady Greenway, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden race No. 2. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Absentee, 118 pounds; Thomas Cat, 118; Fratello, 118; Braw Lad, 118; Concord, 118; Leedsville, 118; Rodermond, 118; Gold Leaf, 115; Devil's Dream, 115; Detection, 115; Ella Harold, 115; Collateral, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Grass Inaugural Stakes. For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs, on turf. Ferrier, 135 pounds; Hanwell, 113; Preston, 113; Harrington, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Mile and furlong. St. Maxim, 127 pounds; Charade, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Half mile. Euphemia L., 115 pounds; Grey Bird, 114; Kicksy Winsy, 107; Rarita, 99; Lady Mottle, 95; Distinction, 95; Agnes Himyar, 106; Setfast, 101; Break o' Day, 99; Maud Adams, 95; Aunt Sally, 95; Emeskay, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four furlongs. Successful, 105 pounds; Myrtle L., 99; Pearl V., 97; Phaedra, 95; Yeldiz, 95; Clymena, 95; Amiable, 97; Tempesta, 97; Margaret Roth, 95; Sans Pariel, 95; Edna D., 95; Naughty Girl, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward. Free handicap steeplechase. Short steeplechase course. Lion Heart, 165 pounds; Marcus, 153; Lafayette, 147; Clark, 142; Woodford, 139; Patrolman, 135; Red Pat, 159; Mars Chan, 152; Winship, 145; Little Jim, 130; St. Luke, 138.

Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—At a conference of polo players and members of the Westchester Polo Club to-day, it was decided to use the new field at the Country Club for all play this season. The point has been under discussion for some time, many believing that the turf was not firm enough to hold the ponies up, but the grass has been closely clipped and the ground critically examined all over, the verdict being that the turf is sufficiently strong for polo. Hermann Oelrichs has had the matter in charge.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs, on main track. Ameer, 111 pounds; Halton, 108; Premier, 108; Zanone, 101; Oracle, 98; Jefferson, 95; Manchester, 106; The Native, 108; Lancer, 106; Amanda V., 101; Forget, 97; Lady Greenway, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden race No. 2. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Absentee, 118 pounds; Thomas Cat, 118; Fratello, 118; Braw Lad, 118; Concord, 118; Leedsville, 118; Rodermond, 118; Gold Leaf, 115; Devil's Dream, 115; Detection, 115; Ella Harold, 115; Collateral, 115.

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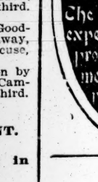
BICYCLES.



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to many cyclists is discouraging.

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306 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR 31ST STREET.
OPEN EVENINGS.

2,000 NEW BICYCLES, $35.
GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 New Boys' Wheels.....$19 up
650 New Girls' Wheels.....$20 up
850 Second-hand Wheels.....$7 up
Victor, $9; Ormonde, $10; Juno, $19; Liberty, $23; Niagara, $25; Columbia, $29; Crawford, Ladies' or Gents', $25, and many others.
We Exchange Old Bicycles.
NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St., Near Broadway, in Basement.

K. C. W. MEET,
MANHATTAN BEACH, NEXT SATURDAY, 2:45 P. M. Reserved seat tickets now on sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., Crawford and Lyndhurst Bicycles, 299 Broadway.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Jockey Club, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

June meeting 1896—June 23 to July 11.

Race days, June 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, July 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, (rain or shine.) FIRST RACE at 2:30 P. M. Trains will leave East 34th St., L. I. R. R., at 11, 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and from foot of Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge Ferry) at 10:10, 11:10, 11:40, 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40. Special parlor-car train leaves L. I. City at 1 P. M. All Brooklyn ferries connect with electric roads direct to race track. Special accommodations returning from track.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 4 PM for Natal, per steamship Oberon, (letters must be directed "per Oberon.")

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, and Norway, (Bergen,) per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aller";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, New-York daily; addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe; Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

FRIDAY.—At 12 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Grand Trunk Does Not Threaten Joint Traffic Association.

There was little credence placed by Eastern railroad men in the dispatch from Chicago yesterday that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, had threatened independent action on the part of his line if steps were not taken to counteract the competition of the Canadian Pacific.

President Wilson has been one of the most active promoters of the joint traffic agreement, and he is a member of a special committee of three appointed to adjust the differences between the new association and the Canadian Pacific and the Norfolk and Western Roads. Mr. Depew, Mr. E. B. Thomas, and other members of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, therefore, were prompt yesterday in their avowals of disbelief in the Chicago story.

O. S. Cockey, General Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, received the following dispatch from General Manager Charles M. Hays last evening: "The dispatch to which you refer does not correctly quote President Wilson. The Grand Trunk has no threats to make in connection with the Joint Traffic Association or any other association of which it is a member."

Indianapolis Street Railway Affairs.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A special from Indianapolis, Ind., says: "The long-expected sensational exposures in the alleged wrecking of the Indianapolis Citizens' Street Railway Company came yesterday, when the lawyers for the frozen-out stockholders issued a statement to the holders of 50,000 shares in Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New-York, saying that the present management should be called upon at once to account for $7,813,000 in stock, bonds, cash, and floating debt."

The circular says that after careful investigation the lawyers can find no trace of $4,000,000 out of a five-million-dollar issue of stock, $3,000,000 out of a four-million-dollar bond issue, $513,000 in net receipts during the last three years, nor for what purpose was $3,000,000 of floating debt additional acquired during the same time. The circular shows that Verner and McKee, who purchased the plant from Samuel W. Allerton three years ago for $3,225,000, owned a controlling interest, becoming Directors and dictating the policy that they have unloaded all but 1,281 shares of their holdings, yet they still retain control of the directory and refuse to make an accounting.

The stockholders say the step taken yesterday will lead to an investigation that will expose one of the boldest schemes to unload stock and freeze out the purchasers that has been attempted in recent years. The enormous profits were held out to investors, who bought the stock until it fell to 50 as a glit-edged investment. Since then different rumors have caused purchasers to ignore the stock, and the price has been gradually declining.

Southern Pacific Report.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The annual report of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, issued at San Francisco yesterday, shows the net earnings per mile have decreased gradually from $5,763 in 1872 to $2,295 in 1895. The decrease is explained by the decrease in the receipts per ton due to reduced freight rates. Traffic has increased, and President Huntington, in his report, says on the subject of rates:

"The feeling, almost an epidemic, passing from State to State, under whose influence people have fixed, or endeavored to fix, the rates of fares and freights, which they should themselves pay for the service given and the benefits derived by those who use the railroads, without regard to the rights of those who create or own the properties, is disappearing. A better appreciation of the mutuality of interest between the public and the railroads and a higher sense of justice has been reached in most of the States, and it is reasonable to assume that a similar spirit of the public mind will soon obtain in the few States in which attacks are still being made against corporate property, and more particularly railroads."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—President Jarvis of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad gives official notice to the bondholders of the Evansville, Rockport and Eastern Railway that the interest due Jan. 1, 1896, on the first mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company on and after June 29.

—The Tabor Opera House and Tabor Block, at Denver, Col., were sold under foreclosure Tuesday for a satisfy a trust deed for $488,143, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The company bought in the property.

—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio, says that the local business along those lines is very good.

—Joseph Wood, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has gone to Europe on a three months' leave of absence.

—D. B. Robinson, the new President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, will be in New-York next week.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will offer for sale its Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal on June 27.

—J. T. Atwood has been appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad.

WORK ON NEW BRIDGE APPROACHES

Rock Found at 85 Feet in New-York and 105 Feet in Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of the new East River Bridge at their meeting yesterday afternoon received from the New-York and New-Jersey Well Company, which is making the preliminary borings on the New-York and Brooklyn sides of the river, a communication asking for an extension of time of six weeks within which to complete the work on this side of the river, and of two months on the other.

The well company explained that it was necessary for it to ask this extension because of the difficulties with which it has met in boring at the foot of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn. The pier at this point has been used as a landing place for several excursion steamers, and the men at work boring have been interrupted during a part of nearly every day. To do away with this the company finally leased the pier for $50 a month. Its communication also contained a request that this rental be paid by the commission.

It was decided to grant the extension of time, but the question of paying rent for the pier was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Baird and Mr. Deeves to investigate and report.

Chief Engineer Buck announced that he would probably have the final plans for the bridge, with the straight approaches as agreed upon, ready for the approval of the commission at its meeting next Wednesday. After these plans have been approved they will be submitted to the Department of City Works in Brooklyn and the Department of Public Works in New-York. The commission hopes to be able to begin active work by July 15.

A report from the engineer received at the meeting yesterday showed that, by boring, rock had been found at a depth of 85 feet on the New-York side and at 105 feet on the Brooklyn side.

TRAVELERS ON INCOMING SHIPS.

Passengers on Majestic, Werra, and State of Nebraska.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra from Mediterranean ports were Prof. and Mrs. P. A. Tirindelli of Venice, Mrs. Alice Rossi, the Misses Rossi, and the Masters Rossi of Rome, Edward Sutorius, and Capt. Edward Ferguson.

The Allan Line steamship State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, which arrived yesterday, brought among her saloon passengers D. Cameron, the Rev. Alexander Grant, Malcolm Stewart, A. Watrous, the Rev. J. P. McKeown, Miss Maggie Laing, and Duncan Matthew.

On the Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Mrs. Francis Adams, Miss F. Adams, Miss Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, S. Howard Armstrong, Master W. C. Armstrong, Master G. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Dr. W. Bagnall, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Misses Burden, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Campbell, W. E. Campbell, Mrs. P. B. Cheney, the Misses Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cowperthwaite, J. J. Dillon, W. F. Dunning, C. L. Du Vivier, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lanier, Miss Leaycraft, Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Lieut. P. C. Musgrave, Royal Navy; Gen. W. H. Payne, Mrs. E. Plows, Miss Plows, Mr. and Mrs. W. Post, R. Sapio, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Sears, W. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Master M. D. Sloane, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. S. J. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warren, Master C. L. Warren, Miss M. E. Warren, J. B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, John Jay White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Winthrop.

W. A. Thompson Acquitted.

William A. Thompson of 100 East Twenty-first Street was acquitted in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday of the charge of forgery made by Louis A. Crakow, an an advertising agent, of 307 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Thompson was a solicitor for Crakow, and left his employ last month. Crakow owed him money, and, when it was demanded, caused his arrest on a charge of stealing a diamond stud. The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint, and then Crakow made a complaint of forgery. The Grand Jury found an indictment, and the trial was held yesterday, but no evidence of forgery was produced. Thompson's father, an Episcopal clergyman, at Port Chester, N. Y., died since his son's arrest of grief, it is said.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

10th ST., 34 EAST.—Large cool rooms; well furnished; ample closets; every convenience; excellent board; moderate.

18th ST., 11 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small cool rooms, with excellent board; Southerners accommodated.

22d ST., 9 EAST.—Desirable rooms for permanent or transient parties; with excellent table; references.

31st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th ST., 13 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool, desirable rooms; near Broadway; $3-$8; Southerners and transients accommodated.

19th ST., NO. 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; bath; all conveniences.

22d ST., 41 EAST.—Large and small rooms to rent; Summer prices; seen day or evening.

22D ST., 12 WEST.
Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

32d ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, second floor; also hall room; private baths; gentlemen.

146 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

WYNDHAM HOUSE, 87-89 HENRY St., Corner Pineapple.—Handsomely furnished; single and double rooms; 12 minutes from City Hall, New-York; convenient to Coney Island and cars; excellent table.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 114.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking bay; near bridge and ferry; reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

The Arverne
ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND,
Will open for the season June 27.
For rates and address
ARTHUR H. WOOD,
Everett House, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 960, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Hotel Earlington,
THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
St. James Hotel.
Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Illustrated pamphlet on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE KENDALLWOOD.
SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
NOW OPEN.
Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free.
T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.
The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

THE CROSBYSIDE,
Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Prospect House,
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 390 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.
Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
THE CHATEAUGAY.
Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. Circulars and information at "SCOFIELD'S," 1 Madison Av., N. Y., or C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.
WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. FERRISS, Manager.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via. R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Open June 10.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER. INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, Illustrated, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 3¼ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

"ON THE SOUND."
FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Now open. Delightful drives. Hot and cold salt water baths, charming location, good wheeling, and rates from $12.50 week up. Address F. L. HARRAL.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk. Asbury Park, N. J. Or, F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., New-York City.

HOTEL ALBION.
Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey.
Now Open, at popular prices.
The leading hotel on ocean near New-York. Transient rates, $3.50. Weekly, $18 and upward. Hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel. Under management of Ferdinand P. Earle.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.,
35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MANSION HOUSE,
Red Bank, N. J.—Prettiest place on Shrewsbury River; boating, bathing, fishing. Send for circular.
A. M. DUFFY.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE NEW WALLINGFORD,
Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6¼ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families.
J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.
Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,
Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only 12:40. Additional Trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.
Reduced Rates Mondays.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, Brooklyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:53 P. M.
Excursion Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:12, 9:22, 11:06 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:05, 2:35, 3:05, 3:40, 4:35, 5:37, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50 P. M.

JULY 4TH. JULY 4TH.
S. S. CITY OF ROME.
Summer in Europe.
45 Days, $250.00
All at and
Included. $270.00

Excursion Rates.
Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland $70.00 and $75.00.
Supplementary Tour to Italy $100.00 and $110.00.
Apply for excellent berths to
H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Pier, 7, 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; 8o. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 92d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 4:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
BOAT RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE
On Friday, 26th inst.
Excursion tickets up by Albany Day Boats, arriving at Poughkeepsie several hours before the race, and returning by any train up to midnight, $2.00 for round trip, giving an opportunity to view the course, witness the race, and return by train in the evening.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 22d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 22d St. 9:26 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.
Eight-Oared Intercollegiate Boat Race
Between
COLUMBIA, CORNELL, HARVARD, and PENNSYLVANIA, on the famous HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE.
UNIVERSITY RACE, Friday, June 26th, 1896. The only direct way to reach the course and OBSERVATION TRAIN is via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Excursion tickets.....$1.50
Observation train tickets.....$2.00
Trains leave as follows: New-York, ft. of Franklin St., N. R., 1:00 P. M. and 2:00 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., 1:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M., arriving at Highland in ample time to witness the start of the race. Tickets for OBSERVATION TRAIN can be had at West Shore ticket office, 363 Broadway, (corner Franklin Street,) New-York.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, etc.
Special Three-day Trips, leaving Friday, July 3, by ERIE and NEW-YORK CENTRAL Railroads.
$14.50. Including Hotel Expenses. $14.50.
American Tour Book, giving routes and rates for independent travelers, now ready. Free on application.
Particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady; will assist with other work if required; willing, obliging; city or country. Osborne, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; smart; willing, obliging; small private family; city or country; or waitress alone; personal city reference; Protestant. 228 East 74th St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; will assist at waiting; willing to go to the country; best city references. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 35 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Present employer's, 113 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires place for excellent girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing or waiting. Call or address, all week, 1,018 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or plain laundry work; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 108 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and take care of children; willing to make herself useful; no cards. 38 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; three years' best references. 209 East 88th St., McCann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good reference; or will assist butler; country preferred. 504 2d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; city reference. A., 304 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—Willing to assist with waiting; excellent reference. S. J., 321 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best of references; city or country. 738 2d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady of refinement, genial and obliging, linguist, good reader and correspondent, alone but well connected, as companion in first-class family; references. Miss A. Frost, Rockfield St., Bedford Park, N. Y.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Lady can highly recommend young woman traveling companion to lady going to Europe, California, Alaska; expenses in return for services. Call, 9 to 12, 4 East 63d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best reference; no washing; country preferred. Call, two days, at 152 East 53d St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as thorough good cook; understands her business in all branches; good dessert and salads of all kinds; no objection to country. Call or address, two days, 155 East 34th St., former employer's.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; experienced in plain and fancy cooking; excellent baker; caters for entertainments; marketing; full charge if required; city or country; reference. 630 6th Av., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. 429 West 35th St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—First-class; by Swedish woman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. M. P., 806 Times, Up Town.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By couple speaking only French; wife first-class cook and pastry cook; man waiter and general houseworker; references; city or country. French, 178 Thompson St.

COOK.—Lady desires to recommend competent cook; disengaged July 6; excellent pastry, ices, entrées; $20. Call, between 9 and 12, 4 East 63d St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 to 1, at 85 East 56th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress in country; do all kinds of cooking; best references. M. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady going abroad desires to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 9 East 60th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month in country; good baker; good reference. 317 East 56th St., second bell, right.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Go short distance in the country; private family; good reference. Call, Wednesday, at 440 3d Av., one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to go to the country; good reference. 435 East 59th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and baker; in private family; city or country; good reference. A., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman work of any kind by day, week, or month; references. 251 West 31st St., rear.

Dressmakers.

MADAME AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., late with Redfern in London and Worth, Paris, desires more customers. Costumes from $5; evening waist from $2.50 upward; will go out; a trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; day or week; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; experience, ability; references; terms moderate. 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By misses' and children's dressmaker, ladies' silk skirts and gowns; all kinds of lace work; by the day or at home. L. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; ladies' own material made up; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German to take entire charge of children; capable of teaching English, German, kindergarten, and needlework; also makes their clothes; very moderate salary expected; references. Experienced, 329 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Schussler, 78 East 96th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By young girl as housemaid, do chamberwork and waiting, or maid to growing children; willing to go to the country; first-class references. B. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young English Episcopalian to do general housework; city reference; no cards. 429 East 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a young girl, late with Mme. Guerin, to travel with young ladies; seen. M. E., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent maid; thoroughly experienced in dressmaking; willing and obliging; reference. A. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; good shirt ironer; reference. 218 East 65th St., care of Miss Monighan.

LAUNDRESS.—By German young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 203 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress; good reference. 861 11th Av., first floor, front.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; take entire charge of children or companion to an elderly lady; devoted in her duties; good seamstress; first-class family city references. A. D., 121 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; can take care of child from birth; fully understands bottle feeding; six years' city references. J. S., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; assist with chamberwork; reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—French; respectable person; as nurse and chambermaid; has good city references. 929 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—To lady or gentleman; trained in massage; personal references. Care Eddy, 345 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's or child's nurse; city or country; references from present employer. 15 West 94th St., Hay's bell.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German as seamstress to a lady or growing child; best reference. M., 8 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; willing to go to country, as family are closing their house. 990 Madison Av., 77th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; make all sorts of salads; can carve; best private city family reference; will go in the country; wages, $20. 18 East 53d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young girl who has first-class city reference. Call or address, care of Broderick, 115 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her waitress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 to 1, at 85 East 56th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class waitress or chambermaid; best references. 74 Convent Av., corner of 144th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced English-woman; takes butler's place; best references. G. L., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best of city references. 546 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for the country. 228 West 16th St.; ring Burk's bell.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST.—By thorough operator a few more customers at her home or out; open 9 to 7. Ring La Grange's bell, 211 West 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By young couple in private family; city or country; best city reference; three years from last place. C. D., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 202 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class references. John S., 202 West 35th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By an experienced Englishman as butler or second man where three are kept; city reference. K., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; both competent; understand their duties; private family; personal

HARVARD'S DAY OF DAYS

COMMENCEMENT BRINGS AN HONORARY DEGREE TO A COLORED MAN.

Booker T. Washington the First to be So Honored—Gen. Miles a LL.D. —Amherst's Gift to Dr. Parkhurst —Dartmouth Makes a Woman Master of Arts—Chancellor Peck's Address at Union—Secretary Morton at Williams.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—To-day was commencement day at Harvard, when the great university formally launched forth upon the sea of life its hundreds of graduates, armed with the degrees of the various departments.

The rule as to punches has forever shut out that old-time auxiliary of the festivities, and the literary exercises and awarding of diplomas were held with the same dignified and impressive formality which has characterized hundreds of other Harvard commencement days.

The literary exercises were held at 10:30 o'clock in Sanders Theatre. The seniors and candidates for other degrees assembled in front of Hollis Hall at 9:30. At the same time the overseers and corporation, with the President and Faculties of all departments, met at Massachusetts Hall for the time-honored custom of welcoming the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the Sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties.

Acting Gov. Wolcott and staff came from Boston in carriages, escorted by the Lancers, who marched back to Boston as soon as the Governor had been welcomed by the university officials. Then, with the Germania Band in front and the undergraduates, guests, and officers and graduates of the university in order behind, the procession marched to Sanders Theatre.

The exercises here were on the same plan as in previous years. The commencement speakers and their subjects were:

Latin oration and salutatory, George Henry Chase; disquisition, Arthur Cheney Train, "Has Harvard College Traditions?" disquisition, William Ainsworth Barker, "The First Commencement"; dissertation, John Gorham Palfrey, "The Reaction Against the Classics"; oration, Raymond MacDonald Alden of the Graduate School, "Philology and Life"; oration, Philip Henry Savage of the Graduate School, "Two American Authors"; oration, Henry McCabe Dowling of the Law School, "Ethics of the Law."

Following these, came the presentation of degrees by President Eliot, who addressed the candidates in Latin. The degrees in course having been disposed of, the President announced the following list of those upon whom had been conferred honorary degrees by vote of the overseers earlier in the morning:

LL. D.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Judge Mason Webb, Maine Supreme Bench; Prof. William Robert Ware, architect; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor; Prof. William Gilson Hardlow, botanist of Harvard.

D. D.—Methodist Episcopal Bishop John Heyl Vincent of Kansas; the Rev. Wesley Otheman Holway, the senior Chaplain of the United States Navy; the Rev. Minot J. Sagage, (now of New-York.)

A. M.—John M. Muir, explorer; Wilberforce Eames, historian; Booker T. Washington, (colored,) Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, this is Mr. Washington's only honorary degree ever conferred by Harvard on a colored man;) Gordon McKay, Esq., inventor; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, littérateur.

This ended the day's exercises. The graduates scattered to their classrooms to meet old chums at the various spreads.

The Alumni Association met for business at 10 o'clock, and at 2:30 the commencement dinner was in progress in Memorial Hall.

The list of those obtaining degrees briefly summarized is as follows: There are 396 Bachelors of Arts, as against 363 last year; 29 Bachelors of Science, 2 Bachelors of Agricultural Science, 13 Doctors of Veterinary Medicine, 22 Doctors of Dentistry, 85 Doctors of Medicine, 35 of whom received the honorary degree of cum laude; 16 Doctors of Medicine who have taken the three years' course, 104 Bachelors of Law, 17 of whom received the honorary degree of cum laude, 10 Bachelors of Divinity, 28 Masters of Arts, 15 Doctors of Philosophy, 1 special student, not entitled to a degree, awarded a certificate of work done. No less than 158 received honorable mention for excelling in certain specified branches of study, varying from Greek to chemistry.

Highest honors signify that the recipient has done almost perfect work in his special branch. Honors signify a little less perfect degree of attainment. Seventeen received highest honors in special branches. For general excellence there are three classes of the degree of A. B. with distinction. The highest, summa cum laude, was conferred on six men for general excellence; one for highest honors in special branches, and on two for both reasons.

The second degree, with distinction, magna cum laude—was given to fifty-three. Eighty-five received the next degree of cum laude, and the rest of the class had to be content with a plain, ungarnished degree.

Five hundred alumni and their guests partook of the annual commencement dinner in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, this afternoon. There were many illustrious men in attendance, including Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Senator Lodge, Booker T. Washington, Acting Governor Wolcott, President Edmund Wetmore of the Alumni Association and President Eliot, all of whom made after-dinner speeches. They were all enthusiastically received, but the colored man carried off the oratorical honors, and the applause which broke out when he had finished was vociferous and long continued.

YALE'S ENGLISH COMMENCEMENT.

Change of Method a Success—Honors for Prominent Men.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Yale's formal commencement exercises were held in Batteil Chapel to-day, and were the most impressive ever held. They were the first in which the English style of programme was ever carried out exclusively here, and the change from the former method was declared a thorough success.

The exercises proper were preceded by the formation in line of the entire commencement party, the formal, stately march around the campus buildings to Battell Chapel, and the imposing entrance into the chapel. In the chapel the elaborate musical programme was rendered, and the candidates for degrees were announced. The venerable Prof. Fisher of the Divinity School presented them, prefacing his introduction, as in the Oxonian style, with a brief biographical sketch.

The honorary degrees were conferred as follows: D. D.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke; L. S. D.—Rufus W. Peckham, C. F. Brown, John W. Foster, Dwight Loomis, Dr. W. H. Welch, Theodore Bacon; M. A.—John La Farge, Henry R. Wolcott, W. H. Hunt; Ph. D.—D. W. Learned.

Judge Brown is of the New-York Supreme Bench; Judge Peckham is a member of the Supreme Court of the United States; Mr. Foster was formerly Secretary of State; Judge Loomis was formerly a member of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and is now State Referee; Dr. Welch is a leading member of Columbia College and Johns Hopkins Medical School Faculties, and Theodore Bacon is a prominent lawyer and author of law works in Rochester; John La Farge is the celebrated painter and lecturer on art; Judge Hunt is of the Montana Supreme Bench, and Mr. Learned is on the American Missionary Board in Japan; Mr. Wolcott is a prominent Colorado lawyer.

At the close of the commencement exercises President Dwight announced the following graduate fellowships: Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship—S. O. Dickerman, '96; Eldridge Fellowship—W. M. Hess, '96, and E. L. Durfee, '96; Scott Hurtt Fellowships—A. H. White, '95; E. G. Kendall, '95, and H. A. Farr, '96; Silliman Fellowship—H. E. Phelps, '94; Douglass Fellowships—J. M. Cames, '96, and E. B. Reed, '94; Foote Fellowship—H. C. Kutting, '95; E. D. Collins, '96; I. B. Brostch, '91, and A. G. Kellar, '96; Sloane Fellowship—H. H. M. Snyder, '95; Waterman Fellowship—G. D. Kellogg, '95; Macy Fellowship—G. Green, '94; Larned Fellowships—W. H. Niles, '95; W. C. Morgan, '96, and C. G. Osgood, '94; Clark Scholarships—G. D. Kellogg, '95; A. G. Kellar, '96; Waterman Scholarship—S. E. Bassett, '98; Scott Hurtt Scholarship—M. A. Colton, '98; Daniel Lord Scholarship—H. D. Murphy, '97. Class of '98; For Excellence in Civil Engineering—Richard Sheldon Kirby, Port Chester, N. Y., with honorable mention of Eli Morgan Talcott of Danbury, Conn.; For Excellence in Mechanical Engineering—Lemuel R. Hopton, New-Haven; Students Distinguished in the Department of Military Science (whose names will be published in The United States Army Register for 1897)—Ernest A. Sniffen, Sandy Hook, Conn.; Grosvenor H. Nicholas, New-York, and Clarence L. Collins of New-Haven; Cobden Club Medal—Herbert Stanley Brown, Detroit; J. G. Bennett Prize—Addison Strong Pratt, Fairport, N. Y.; Cook Prize in English—Harvey W. Chapman, '96; De Forest Mathematical Prize—Second prize in each, John M. Gaines, '96, and E. G. Hawkes, '96; Honors in the Medical School—M. D. Cumlaude, L. W. Abbott, C. W. Kellogg, and B. H. Wadhams, Ph. B.; Campbell Gold Medal—Clifford W. Kellogg; Keese Prize—Allen K. Defendorf, with honorable mention of C. W. Kellogg and I. M. Heller, Ph. B.

DARTMOUTH HONORS A WOMAN.

Miss Katharine Mordantt Quint Made a Master of Arts.

HANOVER, N. H., June 24.—The graduation exercises of the class of '96, Dartmouth College, were held this forenoon. The literary programme was as follows:

Salutatory, in Latin, with oration, "Civic Morality," A. T. Smith, Dover; English oration, "The Material Test of National Prosperity," T. C. Ham, East Barrington; philosophical oration, "The Limit of Mechanical Invention," Moses H. Hoyt, Fitchburg, Mass.; disputation, "Is the American Policy of Dispersed Collegiate Endowments Advantageous to Learning?" Louis S. Cox, Manchester; dissertation, "Hugo Grotius as a Forerunner of International Peace," G. C. Richards, Salem, Mass.; English oration, "Shakespeare the Man," H. D. Lakeman, Nashua; oration, with valedictory address, "A Century of American Literature," R. H. Flacher, Hanover.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Warren Fenno Gregory, (A. B., 1888,) Hartford, Conn., English literature; Alfred Marshall Hitchcock, (A. B., Williams College, 1890,) Hanover, N. H., American literature; Katharine Mordantt Quint, (A. B., Wellesley College, 1890,) Dover, N. H., Greek.

Miss Quint receives her degree after a year of resident study. She is the first woman to receive a degree from Dartmouth. Her father is the Rev. Dr. Quint of Boston, one of the Trustees of the institution.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D.—Alonzo P. Carpenter, Concord; James B. Richardson, '57, Boston; William W. Godding, Washington, D. C. D. D.—Roger M. Sargent, '46, St. Louis; John W. Churchill, Andover, Mass.; Burton W. Lockhart, Manchester. A. M.—Charles T. Lilley, Lowell, Mass.; Charles H. Taylor, Boston; Henry E. Cobb, Newton; Charles M. Williams, Lowell; Albert L. Lane, Chicago.

UNION TURNS A CENTURY.

Chancellor Peck Delivers an Address on American Patriotism.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—The first commencement in the second century of Union College took place to-day, the exercises being held in the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The graduating class numbered thirty-six.

The oration was delivered by Chancellor George R. Peck, general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. His subject was "The Ethical Basis of American Patriotism."

After speaking of the temptation to dwell upon the delights, the consolations, and the rewards of scholarship, Chancellor Peck said, in part:

I shall not ask you to forget that you are scholars, but to remember that you are men. For reasons which seem to me to be now peculiarly insistent, I shall invite you to consider your relations to the country in which you live. The time determines the theme. The year 1896 brings to the American people an opportunity to vote; but it does not take from them the right to think. It is the duty of scholars to do both. The Nation is making ready to test its machinery. We are about to decide—or think we decide—what policies are best, what measures will bring prosperity, and what men shall be the stewards of our National affairs.

Doubtless the great majority of our people understand perfectly the distinction between patriotism and politics. Politics is the science of Government, the art of administration; but patriotism is neither a science nor an art. It is a sentiment. Patriotism is robust, vital, and strong. It is not satisfied by a faint preference, a delicate partiality for one's own country; nor can it patiently endure that thin and tasteless creed which professes to hold all lands and all peoples in equal estimation. Edmund Burke, the greatest of philosophical statesmen, whose unrivaled eloquence so enriched the English tongue, said: "Without any stipulation on our part, we are bound by that relation called our country, which comprehends 'all the charities of all.'" We are under a sort of divine compulsion—a power from within and without—which will not have it otherwise.

Aristotle, in a famous passage, tells us that man is, by nature, a political animal, and pictures the condition of one who is without a State, homeless, lawless, friendless, and in this, in a figure of pathetic meaning: "He may be compared to a bird which flies alone." The social instinct, the desire for companionship, the perception that all human benefits are sweeter when shared with others, enters into the very idea of patriotic duty. Some of you—I hope all—have read that marvelous story by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, which once upon a time made men weep as I think no other book ever did. It was unpublished—who can forget that year of agony?—in 1863, when the question whether we were long to have a country was pressing hard on all our hearts. We knew it was pure fiction from beginning to end; and yet it was so true that those who had been by stricken firesides blessed the hand that wrote it, and the soldier marching forward to the foe clutched his musket with a firmer hand as he thanked God that he was not Philip Nolan, "The Man Without a Country."

Love of country, like every other passion, has its varying moods. It is lulled to rest when the winds blow fair, and slumbers in the midst of unseen dangers. That patriotism implies something more than courage to meet an enemy; something more than a readiness to follow the drums. It means these, certainly, but it means, also, that in calm, untroubled times, when all things seem moving to happy consummations, we must study the stars.

Shall it be said that the American scholar is too good or too respectable to mingle with the unlettered throng? Such a belief degraces no one but him who is weak enough to hold it. It is better to soil the soles of your feet going to the polls, than to soil your manhood by staying at away. All sensible men understand—and the higher their scholarship the better they understand—that constitutional Governments are conducted, in a large degree, through the agency of political organizations, and that they must be so conducted. The practical wisdom of the Anglo-Saxon race—a wisdom which has carried arms, language, literature, and institutions to every continent and every zone—grasped this truth long ago. Parties are not only the mechanism by which the functions of Government are brought into efficient play, but they are true schools of political instruction. In their historical development they measure the growth and expansion of political ideas.

One of the highest duties which now appeal to the patriotic instinct of this country is not to abolish party rule, but to curb the power of party rulers. It would be a shame to say it if it were not true, and cowardice to deny it since all men know it is true, that in some way—by wealth, by management, or by the subtle influence that always accompanies power—a new force has arisen in our politics. There was a day when parties had leaders. Far be it from me to say they do not have them now. But they have also that other almost omnipotent personage who organizes wards, counties, and States not for the party and not for the country, but for himself. In every party there are men who give their days and their nights to meditating ignoble schemes for controlling the people's will. They rule the organization from within; erecting an imperium in imperio; fostering an aristocracy of spoils, a despotism of deceit and fraud. They sit in judgment upon men and policies, repressing merit and advancing the incapable and the unworthy who do their bidding. It is a vicious system.

Gentlemen, as I conceive American patriotism, it will not always submit to such methods. It will find a way to vindicate the right of individual judgment, but it will find it only when the American people apprehend more clearly their duties and their obligations. The time has come when every good citizen must understand that a pestilence cannot be stamped out by ignoring its existence. And this pestilence of official malfeasance and public dishonor is not coming—it is here. I do not mean to assert that there are not many high-minded, honest, and capable men in official positions. Indeed, I go further, for I believe the great majority try, in good conscience, to be faithful to their trusts. But as a few cowards may demoralize a whole army of brave men, so a handful of scoundrels in the public service can frustrate the best efforts of their honest colleagues. With such questions as these you will have to grapple, for patriotism means fidelity to the reputation as well as to the power and greatness of the State.

The educated class—is it be right to speak of classes where all are equal—sins with open eyes if it does not stand first of all for the unsullied honor of the American name. Noblesse oblige. If you have found delight—as surely you have—in those studies so appropriately called the humanities, do not forget that all learning is worthless that does not aid in developing higher types of men.

Amity and concord are pleasant words, but it is be true that a nation is a moral organism, then, like an individual, it must maintain an individual character. It must dare to offend. Speaking only for myself, I believe in a militant patriotism. There is nothing so dreary as the dead level of customary things; and a good citizen may find large compensations in the sudden shock which lifts the nation out of its rusted groove. I cannot bring myself to think that the United States should hang out a placard to the world bearing the cheap mercantile motto: "We study to please." Our destiny is our own; and it must be worked out—perhaps in fear and trembling—in our own way. If there be a cherished American doctrine, the controlling question must be: Is it right? If yes, then let us stand by it like men; if nay, have done with it, and move forward to other issues. The recent Venezuela incident illustrates my meaning. Something may be said, as usual, on both sides of the question; but I believe that the thrill of patriotic feeling which swept over the country was ample payment for apparent commercial losses.

He is the best conservative who has learned that if a nation would maintain prices and values, and keep unharmed the interests of trade and commerce, it must guard first the higher values which cannot be measured or computed. "Where there is no vision the people perish," says Emerson. The patriotism that befits an American scholar is a moral force, strengthened by faith and inspired by a generous and courageous sense of duty. Such a patriotism alone can withstand the temptations that will come to you not once, but a thousand times, as they come to all. Some soft voice will whisper that this is not an age of heroism and self-denial, and will bid you drift with the current of ease and custom. You remember—do you not?—the entrancing story of that island home where Calypso sweetly sang as she threw the golden shuttle. But the souls of men will always be more deeply stirred as they read how, out on the stormy main, gazing with fixed eye upon the Pleiades, the great Ulysses clung to the raft that bore him bravely on.

The commencement exercises closed this evening with a ball of the graduating class in Memorial Hall.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS.

Secretary Morton Honored with a Degree and at the Banquet.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 24.—The commencement exercises of Williams College were held this forenoon in the Congregational Church. The orations were: Latin salutatory, Clarence W. Dunham; dissertation, "Mirabeau," Leonard Titus Haight; dissertation, "Loyalty to Life," James Wells Reed; oration, "Edgar Allan Poe," John W. Bockes; dissertation, "The American Citizen," Clarence E. Parker; dissertation, "The Question of Armenia," David M. Yeretsian; philosophical oration, "Sympathy and Its End," Willard D. Shannahan.

The following honorary degrees were announced: M. A.—Thomas H. Dale, instructor in geology at Williams College; the Rev. Franklin Bartlett, Lowell; Prof. Frank H. Goodrich, Williams College; Prof. George M. Wahl, Williams College; Prof. Asa H. Morton, Williams College; the Rev. Hamilton Lee, '68, Martinez, Cal. LL. D.—George Birbeck Hill, Oxford College, England; Col. William S. B. Hopkins, '56, Worcester; the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. S. C.—Dr. John H. Haynes, '76, Aintab, Turkey in Asia.

The alumni dinner was held in the gymnasium at the close of the graduating exercises. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, was the guest of honor. He was introduced by President Carter, and made a bright after-dinner speech. Others responding to toasts were Dr. Hill, the celebrated English editor and writer, a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford; Prof. John H. Haynes, the celebrated archaeologist, who has been resurrecting ancient Babylon; Col. W. S. B. Hopkins of Worcester; the Rev. Dr. T. Sawin of Troy, N. Y.; Chancellor McLain of Nebraska University; and F. C. Durfee, '96, of Geneseo.

There was presented to the college at the dinner by the class of '56, of which James A. Garfield was a member, a flag which waved over the dinner table of the class in Washington on the night preceding Garfield's inauguration. The commencement exercises closed in the evening with President Carter's reception in the gymnasium.

DR. PARKHURST MADE AN LL. D.

Degree Conferred at the Commencement of His College, Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., June 24.—The seventy-fifth commencement exercises of Amherst College were held in College Hall at 10 A. M. to-day. The orations were: "A Modern Rehoboam," Herbert A. Jump, Albany, N. Y.; "America and Armenia," George H. Jewett, Boston; "A People's Loyalty to the Higher Education," John Reid, Worcester; "Our Need of Universities for Post-Graduate Study," Arthur E. Magill, Amherst; "Specialization and Degeneration," Frederick B. Loomis, Spencerport, N. Y.; "Our New Frontier," Charles C. Spooner, North Brookfield; "The Ultimate Problem of Science," Edwin C. Witherby, Worcester; "Gordon and His Unfinished Work," William B. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the college as follows:

LL. D.—The Hon. John E. Sanford ('51) of the Chinese Maritime Customs Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and a Trustee of the college; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst ('66) of New-York; Henry O. Dwight, Esq., of Constantinople, Turkey, and Charles H. Hitchcock, ('56,) Professor of Geology, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

D. D.—Prof. Charles E. Garman ('72) of Amherst and the Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, ('71,) The Independent, New-York.

L. L. D.—William C. Brownell, ('71,) Scribner's Magazine, New-York, and Talcott Williams, ('72,) editor of The Philadelphia Press, now with his yacht Coronet, with Prof. David P. Todd's solar eclipse expedition on board, en route to Japan.

A. M.—Arthur C. James of New-York.

Ph. D.—John Orne ('62) of Cambridge, Mass., for his attainments in the Arabic language, and Prof. Frank S. Hoffman of Union College, New-York, for his book "The State."

Forty-two men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

WESLEYAN CONFERS HONORS.

Masters of Science and Arts Who Led in Examinations.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 24.—The graduating exercises of the class of '96, Wesleyan University, were held this forenoon. The following honorary degrees were announced:

The degree of M. S., on examination, was conferred upon William Eaten, B. S., subject, biology, thesis, "The Detection of Life of the Organisms in Milk"; Robert E. Hendershot, B. S., subject, mathematics, thesis, "On the Mathematical Theory of the Pendulum"; Repert H. Hopkins, B. S., subjects, physics and mathematics, thesis, "An Experimental Determination of the Forms of Alternating Current Waves."

The degree of M. A., on examination, was conferred on Charles S. Aldrich, B. A., (Brown University,) subjects, philosophy and English literature; Norman E. Gilbert, B. A., subjects, physics and mathematics, thesis, "An Experimental Study of the Efficiency of an Alternating Current Transformer"; Albert Emory Loveland, B. A., subject, biology, thesis, "Some Observations on the Number of Bacteria in Dairy Products"; Samuel B. Opdyke, B. A., subjects, middle and modern English literature, thesis, "The Rhyme System of Robert of Brunnes Chronicle," "The History of the Heroic Couplet from 1660 to 1725 as Illustrating Changes in Poetic Ideals."

These honorary degrees were awarded: M. S.—Charles W. Stiles, Ph. D., Washington, D. C. D. D.—The Rev. Stephen O. Benton, Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. Frank B. Lynch, M. A., Philadelphia; the Rev. Warren L. Hoagland, M. A., Passaic, N. J., and the Rev. William L. Watkinson, London, England. LL. D.—Prof. John W. White, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.

The commencement dinner was served at 1:30 P. M. The President's reception was held from 3 to 11 P. M., at the President's house, High Street.

Trinity College Alumni.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—At the annual meeting of the Trinity College Alumni Association to-day officers were elected as follows: President—The Rev. H. N. Barbour, '70, New-York; Vice President—Col. W. C. Skinner, '76, Hartford; Secretary, F. E. Haight, '87, New-York City; Treasurer, F. E. Johnson '84, Hartford.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Beta Phi Beta Kappa in Trinity College this noon the officers elected were: President—The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Pynchon, '41, Hartford; Vice President—The Rev. John T. Huntington, M. A., '50, Hartford; Secretary—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, '66, Hartford; Treasurer—George L. Cooke, M. A., '90, Providence.

All of the lapsed chapters have been reinstalled, including Yale and William and Mary.

GIRLS OF SCHOOL NO. 47 GRADUATE.

Medals Awarded to Helen Hesterhagen and Anna Drewes.

Graduating exercises were held yesterday in Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth Street, between Broadway and University Place. This school is famous for the pretty girls who attend it, and the reputation was justified by the class of forty-four girls which was graduated yesterday.

After a literary programme the Rev. Dr. Kittridge addressed the graduates and Dr. Richardson presented the diplomas. The award of the Gerard Medals was made by Mrs. Clara M. Williams. The medals are given to the most amiable girls in the college class and in the supplementary class. The girls vote to decide who shall get the medals. They were awarded to-day to Helen Hesterhagen of the college class and Anna M. M. Drewes of the supplementary class.

The graduates were:

Supplementary Class.—Emma Irene Bottsford, Grace Margaret Braddel, Helene Codranu, Amelia Cahn, Lydia A. Dunbar, Maud Dickerson, Ella Letitia Dougherty, Anna M. M. Drewes, Aimee Julia Fitzgerald, Clementine Marie Gehlert, Anna Edith Gordon, Gertrude Huebsch, Rosa Mary Koempel, Estelle Antoinette Lallemand, Marguerite A. Macdonald, Minnie Nosworthy, and Marion L. Owens.

College Class.—Mary Apfel, Anna M. Balz, Ida Adelle Bahn, Sadie P. A. Condon, Louise Acton Corsa, Julia Elizabeth Curry, Elizabeth H. Dieckmann, Meta Hutchinson Fuller, Helen B. Frankenbach, Amelia Charlotte Herschmann, Helen Hesterhagen, Louisa Hirsch, Eleanor A. Hurley, Mabel Johnson, Anna Adelaide Koenig, Ethel E. Krieger, Grace Elles Kinsley, Mary E. Lawson, Kathleen King McFarland, Nellie F. McAuliffe, Emily Nosworthy, Annie Pallay, Mabel Elizabeth Scott, Agnes L. Short, Marion F. Smith, Jenny Whitney, and Jennie Gibson Wright.

Miss McFarland and Miss Owens had the highest standing in their respective classes. The honor students were Misses Braddel, Codranu, Drewes, Owens, Huebsch, Fitzgerald, Balz, Frankenbach, Herschmann, McFarland, Emily Nosworthy, and Marion F. Smith.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HONOR MEN.

Degrees Conferred by Archbishop Corrigan—Award of Prizes.

The fifty-first annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan presided. Many distinguished clergymen were present.

The programme began with an overture by the Eighth Regiment Band. The essays treated the subject, "The Foundations of Authority," and were as follows: "Authority in the Family," by Francis J. O'Neill; "The Authority in the Family," by Nicholas J. Delehanty; "The Authority in the Church," by Richard C. Mitchell.

John J. Deyer delivered the valedictory address. Degrees were conferred by the Archbishop. The honors and prizes awarded were as follows:

First-class honors to Nicholas J. Delehanty; second honors to Francis J. O'Neill; the gold medal for the best biographical essay—subject, "Archbishop Hughes,"—to John F. McLaughlin; the Hughes Gold Medal for philosophy, the gift of the late Eugene Kelly, to Charles W. Sinnott; a fifty-dollar purse, the gift of the alumni, for the best essay—subject, "The Nature of Poetry,"—to John F. McLoughlin; a gold medal for excellence in elocution, James J. Donovan; a gold medal for good conduct, to R. Emmett Shiels; a silver medal for excellence in rhetoric, to James A. Wilson of London, Upper Canada; a silver medal for excellence in poetry, to Leo J. O'Donovan of New-York City; a silver medal for the highest mark in grammar, to Paul Dolan of Pottsville, Penn., and a silver medal for the best mark in the preparatory classes, to Thomas J. King of New-York.

Military degrees and the degree of M. A. were conferred upon the following graduates:

Francis J. O'Neill of New-York, Nicholas J. Delehanty of Vermont, Richard C. Mitchell of Cincinnati, John J. Dyer of Fordham, N. Y.; Thomas E. O'Shea of Jersey City, Charles W. Sinnott of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; John F. McLoughlin of Milwaukee, Wis.; James McDonnell of Fordham, N. Y., and Thomas J. Calkins of Pittsburg, Penn.

The military review was postponed on account of the rain.

NORMAL COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Reception to Graduates and Presentation of Diplomas.

The commencement exercises and a reception to graduates of the training department of the Normal College occurred in the college building, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday forenoon. A literary and musical programme was rendered by members of the senior class.

A medal for the best composition on Colonial history was presented by the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, through Mrs. Howard Townsend, President, to Miss Claire Wallace Flynn.

Trustee Charles Buckley Hubbell addressed the graduates and presented diplomas to the following:

The Misses Margaret Roussel Baker, Clarisse Bloom, Lucy Baruch, Mai Evelyn Castell, Amy Whitlock Conover, Margaret Estelle Denniston, Adelaide Ruth Friedlander, Emily Anderson Fowler, Gertrude Froelich, Virginia Sinclair Hawes, Helen Held, Hargenne Jones, Eva Joseph, Amelia Jacobs, Emma Carlotte Koch, Ray Maude Kieling, Blanche Violet Levy, Lelah Graham Wagner, Hazel Leibes, Grace Evangeline McCabe, Mary Frances McCarthy, Frances Meyer, Anna Adele Meyer, Eugenia Agnes Poggenberg, Ruth Walker Price, Ruth Isabella Patterson, Elizabeth Seitz, Josephine Schramm, Josie Stern, Myra Evelyn Sanders, Fezon Robbins Stites, Florence Sands, Josephine Adele Scheider, and Lucy Ella Williams.

The class song, by Miss Mary C. Low, was sung, and Thomas Hunter, LL. D., President of the Normal College, delivered a concluding address.

COMMENCEMENT OF SCHOOL NO. 72.

Miss Carrie Mincer Valedictorian of the Graduating Class.

The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 72, of which Miss Helen M. Fanning is Principal, were held in the schoolhouse, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday morning. Miss Carrie Mincer delivered the valedictory address, and Trustee Robert F. Steel presented the diplomas. Following is the list of graduates:

Stella Appel, Ida Bandini, Margaret Berger, Lena Blum, Goldie A. Buck, Ella Coleman, Mabel C. Conway, Annie C. Cuck, Ramah Kathleen Cohen, Kathleen Loretta Doran, Elizabeth Donaldson, Emma Julia Dubois, Emma A. Erichson, May H. Fibel, Edna B. Frenkel, Sarah Fischlowitz, Elsie A. Gold, Selma Gras, Anna Agnes Groden, Margaret F. Greene, Hannah Greenebaum, Rose Guens, Nellie A. Haw, Helen Heydt, Hilda E. Johnston, Jessie M. Kennedy, Harriet Klein, Martha Kaufman, Elizabeth Kulinyi, Bertha Lepere, Carrie Levy, Lillie Levy, Theresa Levy, Isabel W. Lister, Ida Mayer, Jessie McMullen, Florence L. McGloin, Florence Evelyn McGrorty, Theresa V. Meeres, Carrie Mincer, Bessie May Middlebrook, Rebecca Michelson, Sigrid C. Minell, Frances Murphy, Madaline Elizabeth Nelson, Julia Newman, Lillie Pretsefelder, Rebecca Rosengarten, Blanche Rogers, Ellen May Rosen, Gertrude Rosenberg, Fanny Theresa Tessie Schwab, Bella Schwartz, Estelle Silverberg, Hatie Somers, May Tannenbaum, Irene A. Wallace, and Ida Zaiser.

Addresses were delivered by Trustees Whalen, Sterne, Rodenstein, and Rasines.

EXERCISES IN SCHOOL 95.

Music, Declamations, and the Presentation of Diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the class of '96 of Grammar School No. 95 were held in the schoolhouse, 13 to 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday. A large audience of the friends of the pupils and of the school was entertained with an excellent programme of music and declamations. The address to the graduates was delivered by Felix Jellinek, who also presented the diplomas. The list of graduates is as follows:

Supplementary Class—George Avant, Samuel Bailey, Robert Beyer, Lester Bigg, Edwin Clinch, Arthur Doornbos, Harry Johnston, Joseph Kleinberger, Leo Kelly, William Klinkel, Edward Knobloch, David Levenson, Edward Lenae, John O'Brien, Winfield Bower, James Ryan, Charles Schwalenberg, Ferdinand Salvatore, Alexander Spiro, Raphael Smyth, Henry Zimmermann.

College Class—Sidney Alsberg, Robert Butler, Henry S. Cook, Jerome J. David, Louis Felix, Warren Graley, Arthur Greenbaum, August C. Hess, Ainslie B. Isaacs, Frederick A. Johnson, Clinton E. Lawrence, Saul Levenson, Alburtus J. Ogden, Arthur Pohaldi, Thomas J. Scannell, Christopher Siebold, Henry Silbiger, Alfred Tiedemann, Benjamin Tintner, Harold Weiss.

Trustee Antonio Rasines presided.

Summer Visitors at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—William K. Vanderbilt has chartered the sloop yacht Jessica for his son, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who arrived in it to-day from Boston with a party of school friends. The young man is living aboard, although Marble House is ready for his use. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned from New-York to-day by private car. She informed her friends that her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., whose illness called her to New-York, was much improved. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell arrived from Boston to-day for the season. Other arrivals include Harry P. Whitney, J. H. Faucher and J. Barton Willing of New-York, H. B. Clark and E. C. Perkins of New-Haven, George C. Andrews of New-London, Mr. and Mrs. D. Haskell of Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Willey and Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Kahle of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mansfield of Boston, and Ensign Glennie Tarbox, United States Navy, and Mrs. Tarbox. Lieut. H. R. Anderson, United States Army, and Commander Horace Elmer, United States Navy, registered at the Casino to-day. Miss Wolfe entertained at dinner to-night. There were sixteen guests.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Samuel A. Clark of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids, to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith Hills of New-York.

Electric Light Company Censured.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday on the death of George H. Collet, who was killed June 13 in front of his store, 243 Grand Street, while fixing an electric lamp. He received a fatal shock through the gilt on a piece of molding with which he touched the carbon points. The jury censured the Brush Electric Illuminating Company for failing to provide Collet with a copy of the contract containing instructions for handling the electric light.

The New-York Times.

is NOT AN ORGAN but a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Everybody Knows

Our boys and girls clothing is always most desirable in quality, style, fit and finish, and very moderate in cost—in many cases more so than would be possible if the Clothing of Children were not our exclusive business. The following are examples:

Admiral Wash Suits

Are favorites for Boys from 4 to 12 years. Made of white duck, with brown linen sailor collar finished with band of the duck—brown linen vests with white embroidered "Eagle"—embroidered emblem on sleeves.

$5.00.

A great variety of Sailor Suits of striped wash materials from

$2.25 to $3.25.

Shoes For Summer Wear.

A new and serviceable first quality tan goat shoe, designed especially for children just walking, light spring heels, flexible soles. Sizes, 5 to 8, $1.35, also in fine dongola for dress, same sizes and price.

We have an excellent tan shoe for country or sea shore—made extra strong, spring heels, heavy soles, button or lace, sizes, 7 to 10½, $2.00. 11 to 2, $2.50, 2½ to 4½, $3.25.

Our boys tan shoes, strictly hand made, are unequalled in style and quality, price $3.00 to $4.00 as to size.

60-62 West 23d St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The signs proclaiming that the glorious Fourth is near at hand are increasing daily. The bonbon shops have now taken to themselves the appearance of fireworks establishments, and display imitation firecrackers, from the immense cannon cracker to a bunch of half a dozen small crackers filled with nothing more dangerous than sweet chocolate. There are also the familiar-looking fire-cracker packages, each filled with chocolate.

The novelty this year in Fourth of July bonbon packages is one in which candles are put up like torpedoes.

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In passing a certain down-town shop one might think something was wrong with the season. The windows of the place have a distinctly Thanksgiving-Day look, which would be appetizing if the weather was a little cooler. In the centre of one window is an immense "Boston marrow squash." No one can mistake the variety, for the name is written out. Near by is a "Summer crook-neck squash," which is a little more in season. Then there are carrots, long and short; beets, and an "improved New-York purple eggplant," cucumbers and tomatoes, all looking more or less ready for the kitchen.

But these are not real vegetables. They are works of art, each advertising its own variety of seed. In preparing them casts are made from good specimens of real vegetables. Then the work of coloring is done. The artist is evidently a specialist on some variety of squashes. The yellow ones are gems. The carrots are a trifle glassy, but the cucumbers are of a delightful impressionist green. The "early white scalloped squash" shows signs of a full paint pot and a heavy hand, while the beets have a distinctly dyspeptic appearance.

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Everything seems to point countryward. A big stationery store displays among its out-of-date diaries and latest styles of note paper, a dish of big china nest eggs. Nothing could seem more out of place in a bustling down-town street except the churns to be found in a large shop in the heart of grand Street. It is difficult to think of Grand Street and a farm in the same day.

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Thursday
June 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MRS. FLEMING'S FAREWELL

SHE DEPARTS FROM THE TOMBS WITH A RADIANT SMILE.

Invited by J. C. Shaw and His Wife to be Their Guest in New-Jersey —She Takes Her Babe and Her Daughter Gracie with Her—Juror Buchtel Says that for a Time the Life of the Woman in Black Hung by a Slender Thread.

"The last of Mrs. Fleming!"

The words were phrased by one of the many persons who stood in double lines between which Mrs. Fleming walked yesterday on her way from the Tombs to her carriage at the curbstone in Leonard Street. The apt sentence was heard when the carriage door snapped and the vehicle rolled away.

Under dripping umbrellas the crowd had stood waiting for the appearance of the woman whose sensational trial for murder on the charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, has attracted so wide attention. The people waited long and with a patience worthy of a better end. Finally, the big door swung open, and out came Alice Laurand, an ex-prisoner and nurse, bearing Mrs. Fleming's infant boy, Robert. Little Gracie, her daughter, tripped behind, and was tucked in the carriage by a policeman.

Then Mrs. Fleming herself appeared in the doorway, dressed in deepest mourning, but with a look on her face which only the ransomed wear. She stood there a moment, and then, with a bow and a radiant smile, she gathered up her skirts, and, under the umbrella of John C. Shaw, one of her counsel, she walked swiftly to the carriage. An attendant closed the door and the vehicle was driven rapidly away.

Thus it was that the woman in black made her exit from the stage which she has occupied for so long a time.

The carriage was driven to Mr. Shaw's office. From there Mrs. Fleming went to Mr. Shaw's home, at Finderne, N. J., a quiet town on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

As was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, Mrs. Fleming was acquitted of the charge of murder, the jury bringing in its verdict of "not guilty" at 12:55 o'clock A. M. She spent the rest of the night in her old cell in the Tombs, preferring to sleep there to going to a hotel. She was free to go where she pleased, for after the verdict of acquittal the Recorder had formally discharged her from custody. But the hour was late then, her child was in the Tombs, and she did not follow the suggestion of some of her friends that she go to a hotel.

Mrs. Fleming arose late yesterday morning, and did not breakfast until 9 o'clock. The meal over, she busied herself with packing up her belongings in preparation for her departure from the prison. Her first caller was Mr. Shaw. He bore to her an invitation from Mrs. Shaw and himself to visit their home at Finderne.

"I do not think," he said to the reporters, "that there is any truth in the report that Mrs. Fleming and Ferdinand Wilckes are to be married immediately. I said that several days ago. How long Mrs. Fleming will remain as Mrs. Shaw's guest I cannot say. She may stay as long as she cares to."

Mrs. Fleming expected to be acquitted. As for myself, why, I said all along that she would be acquitted. How could it be otherwise? I was confident that we had shown the jury that she was innocent of the charge of murder."

Charles W. Brooke, the senior counsel for the defense, started for Philadelphia Tuesday night, before the result of the trial had been made known. Mr. Shaw said that he had telegraphed the good news to Mr. Brooke. Mr. Brooke was despondent when he left the courtroom at 9 o'clock. The failure to find a quick verdict seemed ominous.

"Mrs. Fleming," said Mr. Shaw, "returned to the Tombs after she was a free woman, acting under my advice. We both thought it best on account of her baby. It would not have done to take the child to a hotel at so late an hour, and Mrs. Fleming would never have left him there."

The news that Mrs. Fleming was acquitted reached the Tombs a few minutes after the verdict was announced. The prisoners heard it, and made known their approval. Mrs. Fleming was very popular among the prisoners.

The first one in the Tombs to congratulate her was Matron Smith, who flung her arms around Mrs. Fleming and kissed her several times. Matron Smith always believed in Mrs. Fleming's innocence, and the two are warmly attached to each other.

Mrs. Fleming spent a sleepless night. The strain of the long trial was too much for her, and she was very nervous all through the night.

Mr. Shaw went to the Criminal Court Building early yesterday morning and procured from Recorder Goff an order for the release of Mrs. Fleming's little daughter Gracie from the Gerry society. Gracie had been in the care of the society since the day after her mother was arrested. Mrs. Fleming is very much attached to the child and complained bitterly that she was not permitted to see the little one after she was locked up in the Tombs.

A carriage drew up at the Leonard Street entrance to the Tombs at 12:45 o'clock P. M., and Mrs. Fleming was driven away, accompanied by Mr. Shaw. They drove to the Gerry society's institution, and returned at 3 o'clock with Gracie. A little later Mrs. Fleming said farewell to the prison. Speaking of the case after his return, Mr. Shaw said concerning Mr. Scheele: "When the people put Scheele on the stand, they were between the devil and the deep sea."

Mr. Shaw then called Mr. Scheele many names. He said he would not have had the testimony of little Florence King omitted for anything.

"I believe," said Mr. Shaw, "that Flossie King's testimony was the salvation of Mrs. Fleming."

Mr. Shaw would not talk about the cost of the trial. He said, however, that Mrs. Fleming would immediately get the balance of her $65,000, still in the City Chamberlain's hands. She has already drawn out $21,000, the Appellate Court having handed down a decision that she was entitled to the money.

John D. Buchtel of 24 East Fifty-ninth Street, who was Juror No. 4 in the trial, said yesterday morning that the jurymen had solemnly agreed among themselves not to divulge how the verdict was reached.

"I will state, however," said Mr. Buchtel, "that at a certain time in the night Mrs. Fleming's life hung by a very slender thread. There was one man on the jury whose mind was made up. Finally he reached the conclusion that if a certain article was not in the room he would be with us. We had the evidence read, and the article was not in the room."

It will be remembered that the jurymen asked to have the evidence of Detective Moore read for them. By his evidence it was shown that the article in question—which was a miniature Japanese vase—was not in Mrs. Fleming's room on Sept. 4, 1895, when he searched her room in the Colonial Hotel. The evidence showed that the vase was found in the basement of the hotel on Sept. 30, 1895, nearly a month after Mrs. Fleming's arrest.

Mr. Buchtel said the chain of circumstantial evidence produced by the people was incomplete. "There were several important links missing, which would have tended to fasten the crime on her. Of course, in their absence, there was no other conclusion for us to reach."

When asked his opinion of Mr. Scheele's evidence, Mr. Buchtel smiled and said: "The verdict shows that."

Mr. Buchtel also stated that Mrs. Fleming's behavior in court did not affect the jury one way or the other in arriving at a verdict.

To a reporter Juror John B. Huntoon said he was glad the case was over. He added:

"I do not see how any intelligent body of men could have arrived at any other verdict than not guilty if they judged according to the evidence presented. Whatever may be the individual opinion of Mrs. Fleming's jurors as to her guilt or innocence of the awful crime charged, the jury felt that her guilt had not been proved; in fact, there were two or three reasonable doubts in her favor, based on as many links in the evidence against her, which the prosecution failed to show against Mrs. Fleming.

"The point which weighed most strongly with me in favor of Mrs. Fleming's innocence was the fact that she had sent the clam chowder which she was said to have poisoned by her own daughter. Whatever may be said of Mrs. Fleming's character, it remains a fact that she has always displayed a love for her children. Mrs. Fleming is a very intelligent woman. If she had decided to kill her mother, she would have gone about it in an intelligent way, and, above all, would not have risked sending poisoned clam chowder with a daughter she dearly loved. Never for one moment in her love for her child would she have risked the danger of her own daughter yielding to a proclivity natural to children to taste things in their possession.

"Scheele's evidence did not figure in the jury room. I do not know what the opinion of my fellow-jurors might be as to whether Mr. Scheele's credibility was broken down by Mr. Brooke's attack upon him. I cannot say that I placed anything like absolute faith in the story Mr. Heppner told as to the remarks Mr. Scheele made, indicating that at all hazards he must have Mrs. Fleming found guilty. I am inclined to think it was the concerted effort on the part of the defense to break down Mr. Scheele's evidence that weighed."

Recorder Goff refused to disclose anything regarding the number of ballots taken by the jury. Concerning the jury itself, he felt free to say that it was an exceptionally intelligent body of men. It had given strict attention to the case, and never once had that attention flagged.

Mr. Scheele, the chemist, was retained by Coroner O'Meagher, who made the first examination. Coroner O'Meagher died when the case went into the hands of the District Attorney, and the people were obliged to retain Scheele because of Dr. O'Meagher's death.

SCHEELE-MANSFIELD HEARING.

The Editor Held for Trial on a Charge of Assaulting the Chemist.

Max Mansfield was held by Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday in $100 bail for trial in the Special Sessions Court, on a charge of assaulting W. T. Scheele, the chemist who testified in the Fleming case. Mr. Mansfield was willing to plead guilty to disorderly conduct, but, as he had admitted a technical assault, the Magistrate held him for trial.

The trouble between the two men occurred on June 15, and the story was then told in detail. Mr. Scheele had charged Mr. Mansfield, who was a witness for the defense in the Fleming trial, with publishing in The Plattdeutscher Post a poem accusing him of putting poison in Mrs. Bliss's stomach, in order that Mrs. Fleming might be convicted.

Mr. Scheele told the story of the quarrel yesterday, and said that Mr. Mansfield had knocked him down and that he remained unconscious for three minutes. Charles Lex Brooke, counsel for Mr. Mansfield, tried to bring out the fact that several witnesses in the Fleming trial had said that they would not believe him under oath, but he was not permitted to do so.

Herman Gottlieb corroborated Mr. Scheele, except that he could not say whether Mr. Mansfield struck the blow with his fist or open hand.

Emil Goetzel swore that Mr. Scheele rushed up to Mr. Mansfield and threatened to arrest him. Then Mansfield slapped Mr. Scheele in the face. Felix Roub told much the same story.

WALKS MUST BE CLEARED

L. J. CALLANAN SAYS THEY ARE OBSTRUCTED UNNECESSARILY.

He Shows Conclusively that Skids and Curb Bridges Are Employed Where They Should Not Be to the Discomfort of the Public—F. B. Thurber Writes to The Times—His Memory Jogged by Some of His Former Utterances.

Mayor Strong's announcement that he will call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the street and sidewalk obstructions down town, west of Broadway, has been gratifying not only to those upon whom the daily exercise of jumping skids, climbing platforms, and turning out into the street to avoid trucks and horses is imposed, but to many merchants in the offending district. Example seems to account for much of the wholesale violation of the law in this part of the city. The obstructions have become common, less from necessity than from the growth of habit. Agitation of the matter has left no one in ignorance of the law, and the suggestion that it be enforced finds indorsers among business men who ask for themselves no more than a reasonable use of the sidewalks. They condemn the abuse of the privileges which public tolerance has granted.

Lawrence J. Callanan of Callanan & Kemp, 41 and 43 Vesey Street, commented yesterday on excuses that had been made for illegal obstructions. He has been for years a persistent advocate of the removal of illegal obstructions. Police Captain Cross's statement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, defending the violations of law, stirred Mr. Callanan's resentment. He said:

I read the report of the interview Monday with Capt. Cross with surprise, especially the assertion that the business men are doing their utmost to transact their business with a minimum annoyance to the traveling public. Who are they? Give us their names. What are the facts in the precinct of which Capt. Cross is in command? There is one part of a block the sidewalk in front of which man, woman, or child has not been able to walk on any day during business hours in ten years. It is absolutely impossible. Is this doing business in such a way as to inconvenience the public as little as possible?

There is no question about it being necessary at times to leave goods on the walk for a short time. No one complains of that; but that there is any necessity for the use of skids or board walks from the store to the end of the truck for the transaction of their business, in 99 cases out of 100 is absolutely untrue.

Take the butter, cheese, and egg trades, for example. How do they transact their business? A truck backs up to the curb with a load of butter, cheese, or eggs. Does the driver proceed to unload his truck by putting the butter, cheese, or eggs on the stoop as he ought to do? No one will contend that the packages are too heavy for him to handle. He gets out this truck and the plank in position across the walk, the porter in the store wheels his truck out, puts on three tubs of butter, four boxes of cheese, or three to five crates of eggs, wheels them into the store from ten to seventy-five feet, while the driver awaits his coming back leaning on the tubs of butter or the other goods in the truck, leisurely watching ladies and gentlemen, whether bank Presidents from New-Jersey or clerks, trying to get over the obstruction, and then receives abuse from them if they complain. Even residents of New-Jersey have rights which Capt. Cross must respect.

As to his fear about driving business away from New-York, I was in a store in Warren Street some months ago; the back of the store was dark. I could not see the goods as plainly as I wanted to see them and had them taken to the front of the store, where the light was better. While examining them, a truck backed up to the store next door. As usual, the driver went at once for the plank, placed it on the stoop, and commenced to load his truck with what seemed to be small bundles of printed matter, carrying one in each hand. Seeing several times the obstruction, I called an officer's attention to it. He acknowledged the justice of my complaint, and compelled the man to remove it at once. The merchant from whom I was buying goods said to me: "Mr. Callanan, we know that you object to the use the bridge across the walk. If we were not allowed to use it we would be compelled to leave New-York, as we could not transact our business without using it.' I said he could do so. After some argument I made him the following proposition. I said I would give him a bond to pay him $5,000 at the end of a month if I could not receive and deliver the goods in his store without using the bridge, at the same cost, provided he would give me a bond to pay me $1,000 at the end of the month if I could do it. He refused to take the offer.

All this talk about driving business from New-York if the merchants are not allowed to use the sidewalks or otherwise get a place to do their business in for nothing is all nonsense. By what right does Capt. Cross make any suggestions as to steps to platform or guard rails. His business to see that the laws are enforced, not to show people how to break or evade them. If the Police Department of this city would do its duty and arrest every man who has a bridge across the sidewalk, except to move some article too heavy to be put in the store by hand, there would be no necessity for complaining, and the merchants of New-York would find means to do their business without obstructing and in many instances taking entire possession of the sidewalk. Capt. Cross cites one instance of public spirit on Fulton street, where Gaynor & Co. building, corner Worth and Hudson Streets. He says even this necessitates some blockading of the walks in driving in and out of the building. It is not the use of the sidewalks for the necessities of business people complain of, but the abuse of their use caused by a lack of public spirit in the merchants.

Ninety-nine per cent. of them would have no need to obstruct the walk if they looked after their men, or had competent men to look after them, and employed help enough to do their business properly—then there would be no need of complaint. Some years ago, when H. B. Claflin erected the building on the corner of West Broadway and Worth Street, it was said that the loading and unloading necessary for the transaction of their business would be done without incumbering the walk. On their own premises, an alley was built, which, I believe, is still there, but of late years no loading or unloading has been done in it. What a chance the present firm had to follow in their footsteps when they were putting up their new building corner of West Broadway and Thomas Street, to emulate this good example and adapt the first floor for the receipt and delivery of goods under their own roof; but the erection of an awning and the occupation of the sidewalk which did not belong to them was the cheapest way to do their business.

The Mayor hits the nail on the head when he says: "Don't put goods on the sidewalk until the trucks are ready to ship them and truck your goods into the store as soon as they are unloaded. The plain English of this matter is that the abuse has been allowed to exist so long that many merchants, as in the case of R. J. Dean & Co., think they have a right to occupy other people's property for nothing to do their business on. If the merchants of this city were as careful of the rights of the citizens as they are of their own, they would never, except in case of necessity, block the walks."

F. B. Thurber has complained by letter of the use of his name in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday in describing and illustrating obstructions by the American Grocery Company. The business of that company is done from a building occupied for years by firms of various names, in which Mr. Thurber was a member. His letter is:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of Sunday, June 21, concerning sidewalk obstructions, in which my name is prominently mentioned, and with an animus for which I am at a loss to account. While some years ago I might justly have been charged with being an obstructor of sidewalks, I have not been connected with the grocery business for the past two years, directly or indirectly, and therefore the writer of the article is at least two years out of date, and is equally in error in stating that I ever advocated the use of Battery Park as "a car yard," or that I ever used the words "I suppose you drive there," which I was reported to have used in a debate which took place at the Board of Trade some years ago, when the subject of allowing the elevated roads to add a third track upon their elevated structure at the Battery, not for the storage of cars, but for increase of facilities, which would have benefited the public as much as it would have benefited the elevated roads.

I think I am capable of looking on both sides of a question, which the writer of the article seems not to have been able to do. In so far as the use of the sidewalks for the loading of goods is concerned, I believe that should be prohibited, but so far as the legitimate use of them in the receiving and delivery of goods is concerned, your representative is all wrong in his sweeping condemnation of it. In those parts of the city where heavy goods are handled it is absolutely necessary either to put skids across the sidewalks or drive upon the sidewalks for the loading and unloading of such merchandise. And I venture the assertion that the business is now being done in the best practicable way, and with the least possible inconvenience to the pedestrian public. Almost all business men, at some period of the day, are pedestrians, and most pedestrians are interested in the welfare of business. New-York is a business centre, and the problem is to do the business, and all the business possible, with the least interference with the rights of the pedestrian public. If you drive business from the city, it hurts the newspaper publisher, the lawyer, and the real estate owner as much as it does the merchant.

It all comes down to what is reasonable, and I respectfully submit that the treatment of this subject in your Sunday's article was too sweeping and too sensational, as well as incorrect in the particulars I have noted.

F. B. THURBER.

During all of Mr. Thurber's years in business his neighbors do not now recall that he was mindful of any public rights in the sidewalk around the store.

The American Grocery Company was not the original offender as an obstructionist and public grabber there. F. B. & H. K. Thurber, Thurber, Whyland & Co., and the Thurber-Whyland Company set the glaring example that has since been followed.

Mr. Thurber's advocacy of free favors to the Manhattan Railway Company, designed to save that company from buying property when public land could be turned over to it, has been conspicuous for years. His denial at this time of his ignorance regarding Battery Park comes late, in view of the record. On April 15, 1891, a special meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held to consider a resolution, offered by Mr. Thurber, in favor of an elevated railroad loop in Battery Park. THE NEW-YORK TIMES had shown the uselessness of a loop for rapid transit purposes, and public opinion had been roused against the loop, because it was recognized as an attempt to grab Battery Park for a car yard.

The meeting of April 15 was quite fully reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, under the display headlines, "Thinks It a Driving Park," "What Francis B. Thurber Knows About the Battery." The headlines were suggested by the following extract from that report:

Mr. Thurber read his resolution, also another resolution offered by him at the Chamber of Commerce, and made an argument thereon, in which he carefully refrained from claiming that the Battery grab and rapid transit and any possible connection. He said that he stood with Charles Henry Butler of Yonkers in favor of the grab, and that, in order to test public feeling on the subject, he and Mr. Butler had obtained 200 grab signatures down town. This fact was all the more wonderful, he thought, because the petition had been circulated among people who could not understand the English language.

Mr. Callanan, in reply, said that the success of Mr. Thurber with his petition was explained by his statement that the signers did not understand the English language. "I have a petition against the bill," he went on. "It is signed by people who do understand the language, and who know what they are about."

From what Mr. Thurber says now, I am confirmed in the opinion that I got the other day, that he knows nothing about Battery Park. When I opposed his resolution then, he asked me why I did so. I said the bill was a steal and a grab.

"Why," said he, "do you use the Battery?"

"I go there occasionally," said I.

"Oh, I suppose you drive through," he said. That ought to be proof enough that he does not know the Battery at all, for nobody can drive there.

Mr. Thurber was present throughout the meeting. He did not dispute Mr. Callanan then, nor did he deny the report in THE NEW-YORK TIMES above quoted, which appeared in print the following day. Since five years seemed long enough to establish a record, the report printed April 16, 1891, was used as reference to illustrate Mr. Thurber's propensity as a grabber in last Sunday's illustrated article.

Naval Reserves Under Inspection.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 24.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo came here to-day and inspected the monitor Ajax and the Western Battalion, New-Jersey Naval Reserves. He expressed himself as most favorably impressed with the condition of the Ajax and of the men. Commander Dahlgren and Senator Sewell were guests of Mr. McAdoo on the Dolphin. The Assistant Secretary will go to Hoboken to-morrow to inspect the Battalion of the East.

POLICE BOARD MEETING

EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD TO APPOINT 800 PATROLMEN.

A Special Patrolman Appointed to Protect Officials and Property of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, Where President George H. Wyckoff Was Shot—Ambulance to Have Right of Way in Streets When Responding to Hurry Calls.

The important business considered at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday was in relation to appointments and promotions.

Controller Fitch recently sent a letter to the board asking when the 800 new policemen authorized by law could be appointed. The Commissioners said they would appoint the 800 new men this year, and sent the following statement, prepared by Chief Examiner Dobbs, to the Controller:

In compliance with your direction of June 22 that a list be prepared for you for submission to the Controller showing when the 800 patrolmen allowed by the Legislature to the city may be appointed I submit the following statement: This board, beginning June 10, holds examinations for patrolmen at intervals of three weeks up to and including Aug. 12. Thereafter, until Dec. 16, examinations will be held at intervals of two weeks. As upon each examination 215 men are examined, and as about 35 per cent. of the competitors attain eligibility, this will mean that about 75 men may be appointed as the result of each examination.

Appointments, therefore, may be made as follows: On July 15, as the result of the examinations of June 10 and July 1, 150 men; on Aug. 12, as the result of the examination of July 22, 75 men; on Aug. 26, as the result of the examination of Sept. 23, 75 men; on Oct. 21, as the result of the examination of Aug. 26, 75 men; on Sept. 23, as the result of the examination of Sept. 9, 75 men; on Oct. 7, as the result of the examination of Sept. 23, 75 men; on Oct. 21, as the result of the examination of Oct. 7, 75 men; on Nov. 4, as the result of the examination of Oct. 21, 75 men; on Nov. 18, as the result of the examination of Nov. 4, 75 men; on Dec. 2, as the result of the examination of Nov. 18, 75 men; a total of 825 men.

There are now 67 names on the register of "eligibles." All of those, if the Board of Police so desires, may be appointed to the vacancies now existing on the force, leaving still about half a dozen vacancies unfilled.

The Commissioners decided to appoint immediately the men who are now on the eligible list.

At the request of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, where June 15 George H. Semple fatally wounded President George H. Wyckoff, and inflicted injuries on himself which caused his death, Joseph McGowan was appointed a special patrolman to afford protection to the institution and its officers and customers.

Roundsman Edward Griffenhagen, who was injured while stopping a runaway fire horse during the Columbian celebration, applied to the board for ninety days' additional sick leave. He is now on sick leave. He is suffering from shock due to his effort in stopping the runaway. Commissioner Parker called attention to the fact that during the past two years Griffenhagen has had 224 days' leave of absence. The board granted the ninety days additional asked for, but stipulated that Griffenhagen must either return to duty at the end of that period or go before the Board of Surgeons to be examined with a view to his retirement.

The Charities Commissioners sent a communication to the board stating that they had resolved, in order to assure prompt administration of necessary treatment in emergency cases, where delays may cost human life, to have signals for hospital ambulances responding to "hurry calls." The day signal will be a Geneva cross in red metal to be displayed in the front end of the ambulance, and the night signal a red bull's-eye light. The Charities Commissioners request that orders be issued that whenever such signals shall be displayed on the ambulances of the department the police shall make drivers of other vehicles give special and immediate right of way to the ambulances will be complied with.

A request from Louis Rosenfeld, an officer of the League of American Wheelmen, that steps be taken to appoint forty members of the league special officers to regulate bicycle traffic could not be entertained.

Treasurer Andrews reported that the application of the police photographer, Norman L. Coe, for the payment of a bill of $3,600 for services in 1895 would have to be delayed, as there are no funds available, and the question of transferring balances of accounts is before the courts.

At the last National Horse Show prizes amounting to $350 were awarded to the mounted police. The question is whether the sum shall go to the thirty-seven contributors or to the Police Pension Fund. It will be decided by Messrs. Grant and Andrews.

As the bids for supplying 2,400 tons of coal to the department were not satisfactory when opened several weeks ago, a new letting was advertised. G. W. Winant will get the contract at $3.75 per ton.

Policeman John A. Williams of the Ninth Precinct, who was indicted for perjury because when appointed he swore he had never been arrested, while it is claimed he was arrested and convicted of crime at Minneapolis, will be tried to-morrow. A witness to prove the charge will come from the West at the expense of the Police Department.

Policeman John W. Murray of the Thirtieth Precinct was dismissed from the force for absence from duty. There was also a charge of intoxication against him.

On motion of Commissioner Parker it was decided to have another meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making up the percentages and rating the Sergeants who are applicants for promotion to Captaincies. Mr. Parker, in bringing up the subject, said the board should proceed right away with this work, so that the promotions could be made. He was under the impression that the percentages attained by the applicants in the written examination last week had already been made up, but Commissioner Roosevelt said that the clerks in the Civil Service Board did not feel competent to pass on military tactics and laws and ordinances, on which subjects the Sergeants were examined.

Mr. Parker said that the Commissioners had better proceed and make up the percentages themselves, and it was decided to hold the special meeting for that purpose.

The afternoon meeting was held, but no appointments were made. The Sergeants will be rated next Tuesday, and the examination for Inspectors will be held July 6.

The Commissioners also resolved that in the future all applications for promotion should be filed directly by the Police Board, instead of the Civil Service Examiners of the department. Commissioner Parker said the Commissioners should attend to all the matters concerning promotions.

KEEP ASHES AND GARBAGE APART.

Mayor Strong Issues a Proclamation on the Subject.

The Mayor issued the following proclamation yesterday in reference to putting ashes and garbage in separate receptacles:

"The City of New-York, through the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has entered into a contract for the final disposition of the city's garbage separated from ashes and street sweepings, and is under obligation to secure as complete a separation as possible.

"In furtherance thereof, attention is called to the following regulation of the Health Department, passed June 23, 1896:

To Householders and Housekeepers:

Please take notice that Section 95 of the Sanitary Code, which requires that a suitable and sufficient receptacle be provided on every premises for receiving and holding garbage without leakage, and that a separate receptacle made or lined with some suitable metal shall be provided for ashes, and that ashes and garbage shall not be placed and kept in the same receptacle, will be enforced by the Board of Health on and after Aug. 1, 1896.

The Department of Street Cleaning will collect ashes and garbage in separate carts on and after Aug. 1, 1896, at this house.

By order of the Board of Health.
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

"Now, therefore, I do hereby order and direct all city departments and officials, especially the Departments of Health and Police, and I request all of the citizens of the City of New-York, to do all in their power to aid the Department of Street Cleaning in securing completeness of separation, and that promptness of removal that is so essential to the health and comfort of the people."

ART MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

Accused of Defrauding and Withholding Photographs.

Hugh P. Wilson, manager of the Progressive Art Company of 130 West Twenty-third Street, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination to-day on charges of fraud.

Mrs. Caroline Schumacher of 437 West Thirty-seventh Street complained that she gave photographs of her daughter and grandchild to an agent of the art company for the purpose of having portraits of them made. She deposited $1, she said, but when she called at the art company's office to see the proofs Wilson demanded $1 more. This she declined to pay, and Wilson refused to show her the proofs or to return the original photographs.

William J. Horn of 446 West Twenty-ninth Street and Mrs. Robertson of 147 West One Hundredth Street said that they had had similar experiences with Wilson. Detectives McAvoy of 219 Canal Street corroborated Mrs. Schumacher's statements. Wilson said he told Mrs. Schumacher he was willing to return the photographs, but McAvoy contradicted him, and said he was present when Wilson demanded the extra dollar.

McAvoy said that he knew at least forty women in Hudson, N. Y., who had been similarly victimized by Wilson, and he promised to have some of them in court to-day.

WILL COUNT TROLLEY PASSENGERS.

Brooklyn Police to Report All Crowding of the Cars.

The Brooklyn police next Sunday will count the passengers on the trolley cars for the purpose of preventing the cars from being overcrowded. They will report all violations to the Corporation Counsel and leave the responsibility with him.

Chief Reynolds of the Detective Bureau last Sunday gave his men instructions to count the passengers, but the men reported that the cars were so crowded they could not do it.

"As far as this department is concerned," said Superintendent of Police McKelvey, "I propose that there shall be no overcrowding of the street cars in this city. If anybody is responsible, it must not be the police, and if any department is held accountable, it must be some other than this."

The Stockholders Will Get $31,431.

Judge Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Empire State Bank of 640 Broadway, which has been in liquidation for the past six months. All the assets have been converted into cash and the liabilities paid. There is a balance of $31,431 to be divided among the stockholders.

NORTH SIDERS' NEW ALLY

STATE RAILWAY ENGINEER WILL GO TO WORK IN A DAY OR TWO.

Excuse of the Manhattan Elevated Road that Engineering Obstacles Prevent Continuous Trains Across the Harlem Will Be Thoroughly Tested—Expectation that the Company Will Yield to an Adverse Report and Obey the Law.

The Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York will send their engineer tomorrow or Saturday to report upon the validity of the excuse made by the Manhattan Railway Company that it is a physical impossibility to comply with the law and run continuous trains across the Harlem River by way of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The engineer will make a thorough and careful examination of the property owned by the company at that point, and of the platforms, tracks, and switches, and accommodations for stalling trains while the drawbridge is open. His report is awaited with eagerness by the residents of the north side, for they are confident that the excuse of physical impossibility is merely a "bluff" and that the engineer's report must be favorable to them.

In the letter the Commissioners wrote to Gumbleton & Hottenroth, attorneys for George J. Grossman, as complainant against the company for its violation of the laws of 1894, they stated that the exact date and hour of the examination would be made known to them. This is very satisfactory to the lawyers, who had requested this information so that they might also send an engineer and be thus sure of receiving fair play in the matter.

The feeling obtains very generally throughout the north side at this time that the Manhattan Railway Company, now that it has been compelled to try and explain its violations of Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894 to the Railroad Commissioners, will very shortly make such alterations as will enable it to run continuous trains across the river, and to comply with the law it has persistently violated for nearly two years.

"We only want what is reasonable," said Tax Commissioner James L. Wells yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "If it is conclusively shown that it is impossible to run all trains as continuous trains, we shall be content with a little less than all. But the law is there and it should be enforced."

Upon the return of Mr. George Gould to this city the North Side Board of Trade will submit to him a revised and more complete plan of the extensions that the north side wants in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, with better facilities for crossing the Harlem River. The Board is taking up the matter very vigorously indeed, and the eyes of the whole north side are upon it as the recognized leading body in the fight. The discussion of rapid transit is having a beneficial influence upon the whole district, and everybody is thoroughly roused upon the question of extensions and of getting continuous trains across the river, according to statute.

James L. Wells, President of the board, had another conference with the Mayor Monday upon the subject of extensions, at which the Mayor expressed himself as being well pleased with the work done by the Board of Trade in this matter. He said that he was heartily in accord with the people of the north side in their fight for rapid-transit facilities, and expressed himself as confident that some beneficial result would be obtained.

Mr. Wells said yesterday that he had recently received letters from several large property owners along the lines of the proposed extensions, offering to give, without compensation, such easements as may be required for the construction and operation of an elevated road in front of their property. Most of these letters contain a proviso that the road shall be constructed and operated within five years from the time permission is legally obtained to construct the same.

Speaking of the fight the north side is making for its rights in the matter of continuous trains, a resident of Tremont said yesterday: "Of course it take time to set legal machinery in motion, and longer still to obtain judicial results. We are all confident, however, that before very long we shall get better transportation across the Harlem River.

"The main point is to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to obey the law. The law is on the statute books to be obeyed, not merely to be read. It should be repealed or enforced. There can be no doubt that we are in the right in this matter, for the wording of the law is as direct and plain as possible. It admits of no misunderstanding.

"The company hates to be put to extra expense, no matter how small. It seems constitutionally to prefer inconveniencing its patrons, rather than obliging them. We are bound to win in the end, and that end is not so very far distant, either."

New Japanese Minister Arrives.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Hoshi Toru, the new Japanese Minister, with his wife and a five-year-old son, attended by two servants, reached Washington to-day. The Minister hopes to present his credentials to the President in the course of a week, and will then endeavor to secure a cottage at the seashore for the Summer.

How John Haliburton Delivered His Dispatch.

By William Beatty.

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PART I.

John Haliburton, as he rode along, was in high feather. He had done well at Court, better than he had hoped for; having, indeed, had a matter intrusted to him that required delicate handling and some courage. For the handling, though but a novice in intrigue and in the craft that commends a man to a Minister, he was confident he had enow to bring the affair to a successful issue; and for courage, he thought he had as much as any man alive.

Of the nature of the packet he carried in his saddlebag Haliburton knew nothing, but that it related to matter of the deepest import he was convinced, more from the stern reminder of the Chancellor that he would have to answer for its safe delivery with his life than from the feverish, fidgety anxiety displayed by the King when he commanded him to "haud to it tooth and nail."

The knowledge, however, of the dangerous character of his mission, as implied by the Chancellor's words, in no way troubled John Haliburton as he rode at a canter across the moor. He had a good horse under him, a stout sword by his side, and, what was best of all, a thorough belief in himself. In a word, John Haliburton was the bearer of dispatches from the Court of James to Lord Hunsdon, the nobleman selected by Elizabeth to open communication with the King of Scots, and his orders were neither to draw bridle nor hold speech or dealing of any kind with any man whatsoever, no matter of what degree he might be, until he had got them into Hunsdon's hands—Sir John Maitland plainly intimating to him at his departure that, notwithstanding every precaution to keep the affair secret, he fully anticipated that Haliburton would be intercepted, charging him again on no account to go from his instructions, but to hold to his letters as the King had commanded, "tooth and nail," until he reached Hunsdon, when he would be freed from his responsibility. "And, faith!" the Chancellor had added, with a smile, "I think I could hardly have chosen a fitter man." To which Haliburton had replied, with great complacency: "I think not, my lord."

Now, had John Haliburton been a man of the world—that is to say, more a courtier than he was—he might have realized that his enterprise was not like to be so easy of accomplishment as he fondly supposed. The whole world just then was crying out against the murder of the Queen, and denouncing vengeance upon Elizabeth. Politicians on every side were seeking alliances, hatching plots, and endeavoring to overreach one another. Spain was in arms, and bent upon invasion. Elizabeth was seeking to secure the co-operation or the King of Scots, and James was hovering between revenge and the fear of cutting himself out of the succession, while his Catholic subjects were almost in open rebellion, offering to assist Philip in his descent upon England.

To come to a satisfactory and a pecuniary arrangement with Elizabeth, and to safeguard the succession, was the aim of the King and his Chancellor; to prevent such an understanding and to revenge the death of Mary, that of the Catholics.

It was at this crisis, then, that John Haliburton was intrusted with the special mission referred to, which was intended to prepare the way for a definite and an amicable settlement of all differences, and doubtless his journey might have been accomplished without any incident or event of any kind other than what was to be expected in a country so unsettled as Scotland had it not been for the fortuitous interview of Jane Kennedy with the King, which happened, as it chanced, on the very day that saw Haliburton's departure. The effect upon James, with whom she had been closeted for two hours, and to whom she recounted with minute details the tragedy of her mistress's death, was so strong that he refused to be comforted, denounced vengeance, and swore to have no dealings with England. This outburst of filial affection, however, was only temporary, but it had its influence upon the fortune of John Haliburton notwithstanding, for, through some unguarded word, the nature of his mission was suspected by those favorable to Philip, and measures were at once concerted to frustrate his embassy.

All unconscious, however, of this unfortunate contretemps, John Haliburton pursued his way; but as he went gayly forward, trolling forth as he went along a rousing lay of love and war, his quick ear caught between verses a sound there was no mistaking. Turning in his saddle, he saw himself pursued.

"Hallo, there, in the King's name, halt!"

But Haliburton only clicked his bridle and urged his horse into a gallop.

"In the King's name, halt, or I fire!" again came down the wind, but the pursuit went on.

"I have my orders," muttered the pursued to himself; "but three of them, and in the King's name—Marry! I hope they will bear me out, for I draw the bridle for no man until I see Hunsdon and give over my charge," and with that he patted the bay and urged it with a few encouraging words to its work.

For a while there was neither a summons nor a shot. The wild race swept over the moorland, the turf flew from the iron hoof and fire from the flint. The riders held their breath, clenched their teeth, and glared steadily ahead, while the horses stretched their necks, their nostrils quivering as they flew. For mile after mile the bay held on, with never a sign of distress. The birds whirred up with a scream from the bent, and the rabbits scurried right and left, but the pace never flagged. The pursuers were as far behind at the end of five miles as when they sighted their quarry.

The Stern Reminder of the Chancellor.

"The bay is good for another twenty yet," reflected Haliburton. "Marry! in that time I should throw them off," he muttered, turning and looking back.

But at that moment the ominous ring of a loose shoe clinked upon his ear, warning him that the game was up.

With an oath that found its echo in the shout from behind, Haliburton pulled up, waited for a space, then drew his dag, swung round in his seat, and fired. The ball missed the foremost rider, but it was not lost, for the horse immediately following bounded with a scream into the air and came down upon its master with a sickening crash, and before the third, who was close behind, could swerve aside, both horse and man came to earth over the impediment in front. One animal was dead; the other, however, seemed unhurt, for it scrambled to its legs and made off. But of the two riders one alone rose; his comrade had broken his neck.

With a shout of defiance John Haliburton, rising in his stirrups, dashed his discharged weapon on the face of the advancing horseman, drew his sword, and awaited his onset.

But the rider declined to combat by reining in his beast.

"By my soul

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION IN SUGAR OVERSHADOWS THE MARKET.

A Decline Representing a Depreciation of $3,750,000 in the Value of the Property Within Three Days—Insiders Supposed to be Taking Profits—General List Fairly Firm—London Buying—Gold Shipments Unlikely.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Enormous speculation in Sugar certificates overshadowed everything else in today's market. The opening sales were made at 116, and immediately afterward the stock touched 116¾. From that point it broke rapidly to 1.3½, rallied to ¼16, and closed at 115⅝. No less than 150,476 shares changed hands. The stock sold at 123⅝ last Friday, so that the low price to-day represented a break of more than 10 points. The volume of trading in the three and a half business days represents very nearly the value of the whole common stock—$37,500,000. It is fair to assume that nothing in the affairs of the company has justified a decrease in its value of $3,750,000 since Friday, yet that is what the depreciation in market value represents.

There was nothing on the surface to-day to account for the violent fluctuations in Sugar. The stock is always subject to masterly manipulation, and, if it had suited the books of the insiders to-day, it might have advanced just as readily as it declined. A week ago it was spread broadcast that the stock was on its way to 150 on its merits. Undoubtedly there has been large liquidation within recent days—so large that it could not have come from anywhere but the insiders. The fact that the stock sold in the nineties last January, and has advanced more than 30 points since then, is sufficient explanation of insiders selling without going further. And, having sold out their holdings at large profits, it is not surprising that the insiders should be willing to see it decline, even if they do not aid the decline by short sales, that they may recover their holdings at a lower level.

The general market was fairly steady throughout the excitement in Sugar, and closed with fractional advances. The late recovery in Sugar gave a better tone to the whole list. London appeared as a moderate buyer of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, the settlement on that exchange developing a short interest which had to be covered. The foreign news was regarded as favorable, notably so the agreement of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to publish the Venezuelan correspondence simultaneously in the two countries. The expected advance in the price of anthracite coal was announced today, and the coal stocks were strong in consequence. Railway earnings were favorable, particularly St. Paul's return for the third week of June, showing an increase of $84,616. The foreign exchange market was barely firm, and it now seems unlikely that any gold will be shipped this week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsed, 3½@4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@5½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,035,483; balances, $4,579,832; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $458,919.

Money on call in London, 1½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ¾@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69¾. There were sales of 504,000 ounces at 69⅛@69⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54⅝.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$40,613,890
Imports for same period	19,404,021
Net exports	$21,209,869
Net exports to date, 1895	11,657,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,230,838
Net exports to date, 1893	68,327,622

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and barely steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium, Boston—50@10c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular and very dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..1	Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.....1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st....1	St. L. 1st, C. & Mo.
Mo. K. & T. 2d.....1	R. 5s.....1
P. & R. 1st pf. inc. 2d pf.....1	St. P. 1st Term. 5s..1

DECLINED.

C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s.....1	L. & W. B. con. asst.1¼
Lehigh V. Term. 5s..1	Union El. 1st.....1¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼. The sales were $10,000 2s at 95; $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¾; $35,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110, and $2,000 do. registered, at 108⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	94½	..
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110½
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

Among State securities, $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced —New-York Central, ¼, to 99; Atchison, ¼, to 14⅛; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 73⅛. Declined—Reading, ⅜, to 7½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62⅜, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35½. Illinois Central sold at 97¼ and Louisville and Nashville at 50⅝. British consols advanced ⅜, to 112 18-16 for money, and 7-16, to 112 15-16, for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the committee representing the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company bondholders has effected a settlement with the managers of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee the terms of which can be had by applying to the Chairman or the Secretary of the committee. Bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company are requested to do so before July 1. Interest due July 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on the Minnesota Division bonds on presentation of the certificates of deposit at the said trust company.

—The Central National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books will close June 25 and reopen July 2.

—The Nineteenth Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after July 1.

—The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable July 1.

—The National Park Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable July 1.

—The Bowery Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable July 1.

—The State Trust Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1.

—The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable July 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146½	148½	146¾	148½	+ ⅝	147	150	80
American Cotton Oil	13	13	13	13	..	12¾	13¼	100
American Cotton Oil pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝	54½	56	200
*American Sugar Refineires	116	116¾	115½	115⅝	..	115¼	115⅝	150,476
*American Sugar Refineries pf	102¾	102¾	100¾	100¾	..	102	102	140
American Tobacco	66	66½	65¾	66	+ ⅛	66⅝	66	8,970
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛	98¾	101	302
Atch., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	14⅛	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	14⅛	14⅜	2,640
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛	21⅛	21⅜	1,718
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛	18⅝	19	490
Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2½	2½	..	2½	2¾	600
Brooklyn Union Gas	93½	93½	93	93	— 1	93	94	400
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22⅝	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛	22½	23⅛	100
Canada Southern	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛	49½	50¼	312
Canadian Pacific	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛	61	62	600
Chesapeake & Ohio	15	15	15	15	..	15⅛	16	100
Chicago Gas	66¾	67	65¾	67	+ ⅞	67	67¼	4,305
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76¾	77⅛	76	77⅛	+ 1⅛	77⅜	77½	15,460
Chicago & Northwestern	102¾	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛	102¾	102¾	1,150
C., M. & St. Paul	77	77⅝	76¼	77⅛	+ ⅞	77⅛	77⅜	24,650
C., M. St. Paul pf.	129¼	129¾	128½	129¾	..	128½	129½	7
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	+ ⅜	69½	69¾	4,043
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅛	32	32½	325
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛	20	26½	600
Columbus & Hocking Coal	14	14½	14	14½	— ⅛	1	14¾	740
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛	15	16	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. wo pf.	50	50	50	50	..	53½	59	125
Consolidated Gas Company	158	158	158	158	..	158	159	100
Delaware & Hudson	124⅜	125½	124⅜	125½	+ ⅞	125	126	471
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	47¾	47½	47¾	..	47¾	48	525
Dist. & C. F. all in. pd.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ 1⅛	16	16¼	8,520
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	96½	96½	..	..	..	20
General Electric	30	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅝	30¼	30½	1,750
Lake Erie & Western	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..	17⅞	19	110
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛	69	71	100
Lake Shore	150¾	151¼	150¾	151¼	— 2¾	151	153	313
Long Island	76	76	76	76	+ 1	74	77	200
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	50⅜	49⅝	50¼	..	50¼	50⅝	8,905
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8½	9	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	20	20	20	20	— 1½	19	21	100
Manh. Beach Con.	102¾	103	102¾	103	..	102¾	103¼	570
Mexican Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	..	9½	9⅝	40
Michigan Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛	96	98	150
Minnesota Iron	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½	— 3½	64½	66½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	24½	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½	24½	24¾	900
Missouri Pacific	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23½	+ ⅝	23½	23⅝	1,455
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20	..	20	21	100
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	..	162	163½	50
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25	..	23¾	25	10
*National Lead Company pf	89	89	89	89	..	89	90	137
National Linseed Oil	21	21	21	21	..	20	22	100
New-Jersey Central	105½	106	105	106	+ ⅝	106	106½	1,120
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	+ ½	97	97½	126
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼	8½	9	200
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	24½	24½	23½	24	..	24	24½	1,200
North America	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛	5½	6	200
Northern Pacific 1st in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4½	4¾	2,660
Pacific Mail	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅝	24¾	25	300
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	11	11½	11	11½	+ ¼	11	12	200
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd.	14½	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅝	15¼	15⅝	9,430
St. Louis & S. F. rights	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114	114	114	114	..	112	117	10
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	+ 1½	42½	43½	700
Southern Pacific	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼	18½	19¼	300
Southern Railway	9	9	8⅝	9	..	9	9¼	760
Southern Railway pf.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ½	28	28¼	670
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23	23½	22½	23½	+ ½	23⅜	23⅝	8,080
Union Pacific	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	7⅜	7⅝	425
United States Cordage	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5¼	5¼	510
U. S. Cordage 4d., t. r.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— 1¼	20½	21	200
*United States Leather	8	8½	8	8½	— ⅝	8	8½	300
*United States Leather pf.	60⅜	61	60	60⅝	— 3	60⅛	61	2,670
United States Rubber	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛	18	19	410
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	6¾	7	100
Wabash pf.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼	16¾	17	231
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	98	..	96	100	10
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	85	84¼	84½	+ ¼	84½	84¾	1,757
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9¾	9	9¾	..	9⅛	9¾	4,120
Total sales								269,859

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales
Bullion ctfs	69¼	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅜	69⅝	69⅝	504,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	79	79	79	79	$6,000
50,000	78⅝	79	78⅝	79	50,000
24,000	79	79	79	79	24,000
adjustment 4s	98	98	98	98	1,000
10,000	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	10,000
5,000	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	5,000
10,000	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	10,000
20,000	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	20,000
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	93	93	93	93	5,000
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	5,000
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	8,000
Brooklyn W. & W Co 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
5,000	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Cent of N Y G M 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
5,000	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Cent Pacific 6s, 1896	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1,000
Chi, Bur. & Quincy, 1o Div 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	12,000
Nebraska Ext 4s	98	98	98	98	2,000
Chi & Eas Ill Gen 6s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Chi & East Ill 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1,000
29,000	100	100	100	100	29,000
Chi & North Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs	43	43	43	43	10,000
Chicago & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Chi, St L. & Pitts 1st	116	116	116	116	1,000
Den & Rio Grande 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	4,000
14,000	92	92	92	92	14,000
East Tenn, V & Ga 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	7,000
18,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	18,000
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	18,000
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	7,000
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	8,000
Kansas Pacific 1st Cons	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	3,000
Trust Co Certfs	70½	70½	70½	70½	1,000
L S & M So 1st Reg	71	71	71	71	1,000
Lehigh Val Term 5s	111	111	111	111	1,000
2,000	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
Lehigh & N-B Con Assented	109	109	109	109	2,000
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
5,000	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Louisville & Nashville Genl Mtge 6s	116	116	116	116	3,000
Mexican Int 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	1,000
6,000	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	6,000
Chi & Pac West 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	8,000
Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	5,000
M & St Paul 7 3-10	127½	127½	127½	127½	5,000
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	5,000
1,000	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	1,000
10,000	58	58	58	58	10,000
1,000	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	1,000
4,000	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	4,000
15,000	58	58	58	58	15,000
7,000	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	7,000
4,000	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	4,000
5,000	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	5,000
5,000	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	5,000
Mil & St Paul, Chicago & Mo Riv 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,000
50,000	110	110	110	110	50,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
N Y Central Deb 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
N Y, Chicago & St L 4s	104	104	104	104	1,000
N Y, Ontario & West'n Refunding 4s	88	88	88	88	5,000
North Pacific 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
North Pacific 1st Reg	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
Trust Co Certfs	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Ore Short Line & N Con Trust Co Certfs	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	6,000
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Penn Coa Gtd 4½s	118	118	118	118	3,000
Trust Co Certfs	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Ino Trust Co Certfs	22	22	22	22	2,000
2d Installment Paid	21	21	21	21	5,000
Phila & Reading Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs Stamped Assented	79½	79½	79½	79½	10,000
Trust Co Certfs Unstamped Assented	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	13,000
Rio Grande West 1st	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,000
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	116	116	116	116	4,000
Class C	116	116	116	116	3,000
St L & S F G M 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	12,000
St L Southwestern 1st	69	69	69	69	10,000
St L Southwest 2d Ino	55	55	55	55	500
St P & Sioux City 1st	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
So Pac of Arizona 1st	98	98	98	98	5,000
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	91½	91½	91½	91½	11,000
Southern Ry 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
Union Elevated 1st 6s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	11,000
Wabash 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8,000
	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1,000
West Shore Old 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
West N Y & Penn Gen	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	4,000
West Un Col Trust 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Total sales					$682,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	312	Irving	140
Am. Exchange	168	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	280	Manhattan	207
Butch. & Drovers'	130	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Mercantile	160
Chatham	300	Merchants'	132
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	410
City	500	National Union	202½
Commerce	200	New-York	235
Continental	132	New-York County	600
Corn Exchange	280	Park	260
East River	125	Republic	146
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Seaboard National	167
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Shoe & Leather	98
Gallatin National	295	State of New-York	106¼
German American	112	United States Nat.	175
Hanover	810	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The local market to-day was dull and irregular. In the traction stocks the only important change was in Metropolitan, which sold at 107½, a decline of 1½ per cent. The industrials were feverish, with Welsbach at 45½, a decline of 1½, and United Gas Improvement at 70, a decline of ¾. Storage common was the exception, advancing ⅞, to 29¼. In the railway list, Pennsylvania was heavy. Lehigh Valley declined ½, to 53. The close was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Cambria	42	43¼	42	44
Choctaw	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜
Con. Trac. stock	23½	24	23¼	25
Electric Storage	29	29½	28½	29
Electric Storage pf	30	31	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Hestonville	54	54½	..	54½
Hestonville pf	..	65	..	62
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52	..	52	52½
Indianapolis	21	..	21¼	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	..	21¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	43	43½	42½	43
Lehigh Valley	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
Met. Traction	106½	107½	107	108
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Northern Pacific pf.	13	14½	13¾	14½
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝
Penn. R. R.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Penn. L. H. & P pf.	21½	22	20¾	21¾
Penn. Steel	25	27	..	27
Penn. Steel pf.	55	58	..	58
Phil. Traction	70¾	71¼	71	71¼
Phil. & Erie	..	18½	15	16
Reading	7¾	7 11-16	7 5-16	7⅜
Union Trac., $10 pd	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	..	237½	..
United Gas Imp.	70¾	70¾	70¾	71¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Welsbach	45½	46	45	46½
Welsbach of Canada	3	3¼	3	3¼
Welsbach Commercial	20	27½	20	27½
Welsbach Com. pf.	53	65	64	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	76	80	..	..
N. J. Con. 5s	83	83½	83½	84
Newark Pass. 5s	103½	104	103½	104
People's Trac. 5s	95½	96	95½	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74½	74¾	74½	74¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	20	30
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	50
American Surety Company	196	205
American Typefounders'	5¾	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	29	..
Atlantic Mut. '98 scrip	104½	106¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	178	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
‡Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	170½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	5
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68½	70
Celluloid Company stock	..	92
Central & South American Tel	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
*Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	81	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	21¼	22¼
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	..
Dry Dock, East Side, Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Empire Land Co.	..	¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	780	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116¼	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 2d	68	..
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92½
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
*Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	..
Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co	67	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103½	104¾
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	95	97
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	92	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	20
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	102	..
Madison Square Garden stock	..	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d	78	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	380	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. CUSHMAN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 80 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3932	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31782	37582	48037
606	4025	11333	17631	31779	37648	48210
608	4241	11369	17679	31[illegible]	37702	48313
799	4300	11571	17[illegible]	31708	37708	48333
807	4384	11430	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11793	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32583	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18513	32617	38687	48525
1183	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32869	39106	48746
1159	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4964	12169	19011	33039	39203	48875
1272	4978	12182	19087	33079	39250	48927
1428	5015	12257	19382	33087	39418	48947
1596	5188	12361	19627	33301	39434	49137
1597	5357	12500	19977	33357	39472	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33690	39745	49202
1612	5641	12822	20443	33920	39766	49955
1624	5749	13005	20980	33656	41571	50033
1631	5904	13040	21[illegible]	34005	41585	50529
1767	5897	13897	20955	34074	41904	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34099	42207	50576
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50583
1912	6257	14105	21727	34394	42474	50684
1914	6418	14151	21858	34404	42589	50585
2007	6544	14259	28524	34412	42630	50657
2028	6684	14274	29270	34477	43155	50661
2072	6970	14279	29517	34631	43259	51401
2101	7218	14343	29[illegible]	34905	43360	51016
2261	7324	14837	29603	35022	43363	51821
2308	7326	14874	29791	35152	44078	51929
2382	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2471	7747	15187	30296	35176	44509	52404
2482	7824	15212	30351	35206	44783	52446
2623	7840	15222	30395	35409	45096	52522
2689	8072	15486	30413	35436	45573	52719
2840	8089	15623	30673	35600	46278	52815
2938	8176	15640	30708	36026	46284	52863
2967	8356	15845	30829	36236	46285	52865
2991	8450	16333	31019	36389	46334	52886
3000	8459	16586	31092	36741	46740	53000
3075	8469	16641	31150	36438	46931	52984
3212	9049	16642	31208	36945	47002	53088
3461	9349	16660	31304	37154	47180	53162
3523	9753	16852	31314	37258	47480	53858
3566	9813	16832	31441	37441	47678	53400
3579	10109	17004	31401			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New-York, May 15th, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and forty (340) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
JOHN SCOTT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Wagner
Palace Car Co's Stock.
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

MONEY, SILVER & FINANCES. 3d Edition. Cowperthwait.
Indorsed by the leading journals of United States. For Sale Everywhere. 25 cents. Paper Covers in Gold, Silver, and Green Banks.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company (such arrangement having been approved by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, lessee, and its Receivers) for the extension at or before maturity of the $4,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1898, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in fifty years from July 1, 1896, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January first and July first, at the rate of four per cent. (4 per cent.) per annum; both principal and interest being payable in United States GOLD COIN of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to retain therefrom.

The undersigned under this arrangement offer to the holders of said Bonds the following privilege:

Bondholders may, **ON OR BEFORE JULY 15, 1896,** present their Bonds to the undersigned to be stamped as extended as above stated, in which case they will receive from the undersigned $35 in cash for their July 1, 1896, Coupons, and in addition thereto $37 in cash per Bond, which sum equals the difference between seven per cent. and four per cent. interest on the Bonds to July 1, 1898, (under discount at the rate of 4% p. a.,) less $20 per Bond deducted as consideration for the extension. The holder of each Bond so extended will therefore receive in all $72 in cash at the time of extension, and his extended Bond will bear interest from July 1, 1896, at the rate of four per cent. per annum in Gold.

The existing seven per cent. Coupons for interest from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1898, will be detached from the Bonds, (new sheets of Coupons for interest at four per cent. for the full term of the extension being attached;) and such Coupons to the extent of $15 each, together with the July 1, 1896, Coupons, will be held by the undersigned under their agreement with the Railroad Company uncollected, if required, for the period of two years.

The undersigned offer to buy from all Bondholders who do not avail themselves of the above privilege, their Bonds with the July 1, 1896, Coupons, and all subsequent Coupons attached, at $1,092 in cash per bond with such Coupons, provided this offer be accepted and the Bonds with Coupons attached presented to the undersigned **ON OR BEFORE JULY 15, 1896.**

The form of the Extension Agreement between the Railroad Company and the Trustees under the mortgage, and of the Extension Agreement to be attached to the Bonds, can be inspected at the offices of the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., Vermilye & Co.,
30 Broad St. Nassau & Pine Sts.
New-York, June 24, 1896.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Damon Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Richard A. McCurdy, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

Duluth & Manitoba.

The Committee representing the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad Company Bondholders has effected a settlement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. managers of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, the terms of which can be had by applying to the Chairman or to the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Co. are requested to do so before July 1.

Interest due July 1, 1896, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Minnesota Division Bonds on presentation of the certificates of deposit at the Guaranty Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar St.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, Chairman,
32 Nassau St., New-York.
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary,
38 Broad St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1896, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1896.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
Daniel Barnes, Cashier.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 10th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
72D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 20 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30, 1896,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10** will draw interest from **July 1.**

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK & PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 22, 1896.

The interest coupons due July 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New-York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, June 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 9, 1896.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., June 17, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, July 16, next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New-York, June 16th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1896, to the owners of record of the $2,000,000 of capital stock now outstanding on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1896. The transfer books will be reopened at 10 A. M. July 1, 1896.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY,
416-418-420-422 Broome Street, New-York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company have the regular quarterly interest of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1896. Checks will be mailed from the Transfer Books will be closed,

Transfer books will be closed on June 25th, and re-opened on July 2d, 1896.

GEORGE H. KEIM, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1896.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. & 42d St.,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20, 1896, to July 1, 1896.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.
63 Broadway,
New-York, June 20, 1896.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and reopen July 16, 1896.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on Wednesday, July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19th, 1896.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer book will be closed until that date, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 1 Broadway, New-York, Thursday, June 25, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1896, and will reopen July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM H. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1896.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.

Eighty-sixth consecutive semi-annual dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1896. City-picked belies will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
National Banking Association.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
June 23, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1st, proximo. Transfer books closed until July 2, 1896. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1896, on bonds of this company will be paid at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y. H. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, June 23d, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3 per cent.,) payable on and after July 1st, 1896. L. H. MCLOUGHLIN, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE, AND PRICES GENERALLY EASIER.

Grain Business Mainly Local Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and About Steady—Oats Neglected and Steady—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Dull and Fairly Steady.

There was very little interest shown in the grain speculation, outside of a general desire to switch from July to September, and prices were lower, with the West, and on easier cables. Provisions tended to firmness, through lighter receipts of hogs, but business was light. Cotton was lower and fairly active on local account. Coffee was at steady prices and trading light.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.35 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7¼
Copper, lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, and ⅛@¼c lower on easier cables, local realizing, and lower Western markets, with trading mainly switching between July and September....Spot was dull and ¼c lower, closing firm; sales, 32,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at about 1¼c over July, free on board, store....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 48,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 117,029 bushels; receipts, 65,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 99,466 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed the weakness West, and closed steady at about ½c decline, with a very slow trade....Spot was firm and quiet; sales, 39,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, part at 35¾c, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels yellow at 35c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34c, elevator....Receipts, 32,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 183,497 bushels....Clearances hence, 225,922 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 285,961 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed firm at unchanged prices, with trading dull....Sales, 135,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23¼c; No. 3 white at 22¼c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c, with 60,000 bushels for export at 25@25¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 21¼c, with 35,000 bushels for export at 23¼@23⅝c, free on board, afloat; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 25¼@22¼c; track mixed, 22@26c; track white, 24@26¼c; for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 90,000 bushels; exports, 89,373 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@..	62⅜
July	310,000	62 11-16@63	62¼
September	785,000	63 5-16@63⅝	63⅜
December	45,000	65¼@65 7-16	65¼
Total	1,140,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@..	34
July	105,000	34 @34⅛	34
September	130,000	34⅛@35⅜	34⅞
October	25,000	35¼@..	35½
Total	260,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	50,000	21¼@21 3-16	21¼
September	25,000	21¼@21 3-16	21⅛
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Market generally weak, with only a light jobbing demand. Sales, 18,600 bbls, including of City Mills 1,000 bbls; Patents and 1,875 bbls clears, at quotations; 4,900 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.95, 2,550 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.45, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.35@$2.45, 750 bbls clears at $3.30, 450 bbls patents at $3.90, 500 bbls second patents at $3.50, and 1,050 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@$2.95....Arrivals, 5,918 bbls and 8,991 sacks; exports, 3,774 bbls and 1,124 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 10,612 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Quoted at 34c for 49 lb, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quoted at 86¼@86½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38@39c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@55c; middlings, 60c; sharps, 65c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without variation of moment. There was lifeless trading, and holding essentially as for several days. A lot of 100 bbls prime yellow was sold at 25c, at which there were further offers to sell. White oil was in moderate demand and quoted at 27½@28c. Crude, in barrels, at 20@21c....LINSEED was at firm prices; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet at 48@44c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Oil closed at $1.14, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slightly stronger market, with a small improvement in prices all around, based upon indifferent offerings to sell at the figures, especially cash products, without much improvement to demand. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 29,000 head.

LARD—The West was up 2½@5 points, and closed within 2½ points of the outside figures of the day, with reserved offerings to sell comparatively. Demands were slow generally; June there closed at 4.07½c nominal; July was at 4.05@4.07½c, closing at 4.07½c nominal; September was at 4.20@4.22½c, closing at 4.22½c asked; October at 4.25@4.30c, closing at 4.27½c asked; January closed at 4.50c. Here there was a dull situation, with firmer holding; cash was 4.35c asked; tank lots at 4.02½c; July option nominal at 4.35c; city steam was hard to sell and irregular, with 3.75@4c quoted; refined was quiet; Continent at 4.55c; South American at 5c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.15c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The export business here was slack, while prices were easy; sales of 200 bbls mess, for export. The West was 10@12½c higher and closed within 2½c of the best prices, with June at $7.12½ nominal; July was at $7.05@$7.15, closing at $7.12½ asked; September at $7.20@$7.32½, closing at $7.30 asked; October at $7.22½ nominal; January at $7.95 nominal....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow trading in city meats at about steady prices. Sale of 30 bxs clear bellies at 4¾c....City-picked bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BACON—Was a trifle firmer in price on short ribs at the West, where trading was dull, with June closing at 3.72½c; July was at 3.70@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c asked; September at 3.87½@3.92½c, closing at 3.90c asked; October at 3.95@3.97½c, closing at 3.95c asked.

BEEF—Had little attention from exporters....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at ⅛c higher prices....Bacon at 4½c; light at 4¾c. 160 lb at 4¾@4 13-16c, 140 lb at 5@5 1-16c, 120 lb at 5 3-16c, pigs at 5⅛@5 5-16c. Receipts at the West, 60,168 head; same time last year, 47,552 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,00 head; left over, 5,000 head; average closed a trifle lower; $2.85@$3.55; left over 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,087 head; strong, $2.85@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,161 head; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,420 head; $2.90@$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $2.95@$3.75.

TALLOW—The market continued undecided as to prices; city melters would not give refusals under 3⅝c, although it was possible that if a bid outright of 3⅝c had been made, it would have been accepted, more particularly if it came from other than the recent large buyers, as the melters had hopes of the latter being forced in choice. The instance, however, was not on the part of the hitherto large buyers, that they did not want further supplies, even at the current market rates. In the uncertain look to the situation, the home trade was holding off on country-made, while small sales of prime country were taking place at 3½@3⅝c. Yet the large buyers would not pay the inside rate.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was strong at 4¾c, with small offerings, and a little further demand. In lard stearine, absence of trading and 5c a nominal market.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and closed unchanged to 5 points down, with only a local trade; Havre was steady at partly ⅛f selling, and Hamburg dull at unchanged prices to 1 pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13c for No. 7. Sales, 900 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call 11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 10.95c; September, 1,500 bags at 10.85c; December, 500 bags at 9.95c; March, 250 bags at 9.85c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 250 bags at 11.70c, 250 bags at 11.75c, and 250 bags at 11.80c; July, 250 bags at 11.80c, 250 bats at 11.85c, and 500 bags at 11.50c; August, 1,000 bags at 10.95c; September, 750 bags at 10.50c; October, 250 bags at 10.15c; total, 3,750 bags; total for day, 6,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.85@9.95c; February, 9.80@9.90c; March, 9.80@9.90c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.70@9.80c; June, 11.80@11.85c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 10.90@10.95c; September, 10.45@10.55c; October, 10.15@10.20c; November, 10@10.10c; December, 9.95@10.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active on local account, and 7@10 points lower on reports of heavy rains in Texas and fair realizing by longs; Liverpool was steady at ⅛@1⅛ points decline....Spot was unchanged and without demand....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
June	7.16@7.17	7.23	7.22	1,400
July	7.15@7.16	7.22	7.15	8,100
August	7.17@7.18	7.26	7.16	41,500
September	6.59@6.60	6.70	6.60	11,300
October	6.60@6.61	6.71	6.60	27,100
November	6.59@ ..	6.70	6.59	11,600
December	6.60@6.61	6.72	6.61	35,500
January	6.65@6.66	6.75	6.65	19,100
February	6.70@6.71	6.80	6.72	1,500
March	6.74@6.76	6.84	6.74	2,900
Total				160,000

EL HEIRIE WON THE RACE

MR. CRANE'S HALF-RATER SUCCESSFUL OFF OYSTER BAY.

The Yachts Had a Nice Breeze, but the Sport Was Spoiled by Rain—Another Race Ordered by the Committee for To-morrow Between Ideal, El Heirie, Riverside, Paprika, and Vesper—Fast Time over the Twelve-Mile Course.

The third trial race for half-raters was sailed yesterday in a heavy rainstorm. The weather, of course, spoiled the race somewhat, but the enthusiastic members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club don't mind little things like rainstorms, and those who went out saw a contest well worth witnessing.

This time the El Heirie won, with the Riverside the second boat. The committee after the race decided that, so far, it was unable to select the best boat. A different boat has won each day—the Ideal the first day, the Riverside the second, and the El Heirie the third—so it has ordered another race, to be sailed between these three, and the Paprika and the Vesper. The owners of the Paprika and the Vesper have been invited to enter their yachts because of the good showing they have made in the races, and, in order to have a variety of types represented. The race will be sailed to-morrow, and the course will be announced on the morning before the race.

The race yesterday was over the triangular course. It was sailed twice over, making twelve miles altogether. A nice sailing breeze was blowing from the southsouthwest, and fast time was made over the course. Sixteen yachts crossed the starting line, those having withdrawn being the Two Step, Kittie V., Gnome, Columbia, Maudeen, and Isabell.

The committee gave the preparatory signal from the steamer Dunderberg at 12:30 o'clock, and the amateur sailors quickly got their boats in shape and position for the start. The first leg of the course was a run, and booms were eased to port as they came down for the line. The start was one of the prettiest ever seen, and no boat had much advantage over another. Herman Duryea, who sailed the Ideal, shot his boat over the line while the whistle was blowing at 12:35. The Riverside, with Designer Olmsted at the tiller, was the second boat, and then came Trilby, sailed by F. Browne Jones; Hope, Terrapin, El Heirie, In It, Paprika, Cyclone, Saghaya, Tornado, Yola, Die Hexe, Question, Vesper, and Willada.

Spinnakers were carried to starboard, and the yachts sailed very fast through the water. Fifteen minutes after the start the wind hauled more to the south, and spinnakers were taken in. The Ideal did not hold her lead long, and at the first mark was the ninth boat, the Riverside having taken the lead, with El Heirie second. At the first mark, where the racers gibed, there was only four minutes and twelve seconds between the first and last boats. The times taken at the mark were as follows: Riverside, 1:01:02; El Heirie, 1:01:52; Trilby, 1:02:03; Die Hexe, 1:02:04; Vesper, 1:02:15; Paprika, 1:02:30; Cyclone, 1:02:48; Yola, 1:02:48; Ideal, 1:02:58; In It, 1:02:58; Wellada, 1:03:24; Saghaya, 1:04:28; Question, 1:04:35; Tornado, 1:04:40; Terrapin, 1:05:16.

It was a reach on the port tack to the second mark. The El Heirie did the best work on the leg, and fifteen minutes after turning the mark she had passed the Riverside and took the lead. The times at the second mark were: El Heirie, 1:22:39; Riverside, 1:23:27; Die Hexe, 1:25:03; Trilby, 1:25:58; Ideal, 1:28:14; Paprika, 1:26:21; Willada, 1:26:27; Yola, 1:26:39; Hope, 1:26:50; Vesper, 1:27:09; Cyclone, 1:27:37; In It, 1:29:39; Saghaya, 1:29:44; Tornado, 1:32:00; Terrapin, 1:32:48; Question, 1:33:49.

They all luffed past the mark and then held on to the port tack for a short time, and then made a hitch to starboard. After this all but the In It and Hope made a long port tack and drew down the tide, which was running to the east. The In It and Hope made a port tack and were set down by the tide and lost considerable. At 2 o'clock the leaders were El Heirie, Riverside, and Paprika. Ten minutes later the Paprika weathered the Riverside and took second place. The times taken at the home mark, the end of the first round, were as follows: El Heirie, 2:21:43; Paprika, 2:28:21; Riverside, 2:23:52; Hope, 2:25:23; Trilby, 2:28:22; Ideal, 2:33:00; Vesper, 2:35:00; Die Hexe, 2:37:00.

The Paprika did the best work to windward. She beat the El Heirie 2 minutes 4 seconds on elapsed time this leg, and was a close second in the race. The following table shows the elapsed time for each yacht over each leg of the course:

Yacht.	First Leg. H. M. S.	Second Leg. H. M. S.	Third Leg. H. M. S.
El Heirie	26 52	20 47	59 04
Riverside	26 02	22 25	1 00 25
Trilby	27 03	28 55	1 02 24
Die Hexe	27 03	22 59	1 11 57
Vesper	27 15	24 54	1 07 51
Paprika	27 30	23 51	57 00
Cyclone	27 48	24 49	....
Ideal	27 48	23 51	....
Hope	27 40	24 00	58 33
Ideal	27 58	25 16	1 04 46
In It	27 58	26 51	....
Willada	28 24	23 03	....
Saghaya	29 28	25 16	....
Question	29 14	25 19	....
Tornado	26 40	27 20	....
Terrapin	30 16	27 32	....

On the second round booms were eased to port, but no spinnakers were set. Several of the boats had dropped out, their owners getting tired of a stern chase. El Heirie improved her position very much on the leg, and the Riverside took second place. The times, taken as they jibed around the mark, were: El Heirie, 2:43:45; Riverside, 2:48:20; Paprika, 2:49:45; Hope, 2:50:45; Trilby, 2:54:17.

As the Paprika jibed, Sherman Hoyt slipped and fell into the water. "Lef" Huntington, who sails on the Paprika, managed to catch hold of Mr. Hoyt as he fell and pulled him back again. The wind hauled still more at the time and some of the yachts were able to carry spinnakers to the next mark, where the following times were taken: El Heirie, 3:14:05; Riverside, 3:14:55; Paprika, 3:15:05; Hope, 3:21:03; Trilby, 3:25:49; Vesper, 3:32:58.

A close reach on the port tack took the yachts to the finish, and El Heirie got away from the Riverside again. The times at the finish were: El Heirie, 3:49:23; Riverside, 3:53:13; Paprika, 3:56:50; Hope, 3:57:30; Trilby, 4:03:00; Vesper, 4:12:57.

The elapsed time of the yachts over each leg of the second round is shown in the following table:

	First Leg. H. M. S.	Second Leg. H. M. S.	Third Leg. H. M. S.
El Heirie	22 02	20 20	35 18
Riverside	24 28	28 35	36 18
Paprika	26 24	30 20	36 51
Hope	26 22	30 18	36 27
Trilby	25 55	31 32	37 11
Vesper	....	....	39 50

Following is the summary:

	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
El Heirie	12:35:00	3:49:23	3:14:23
Riverside	12:35:00	3:53:18	3:18:31
Paprika	12:35:00	3:56:56	3:21:56
Hope	12:35:00	3:57:30	3:22:30
Trilby	12:35:00	4:03:00	3:28:00
Vesper	12:35:00	4:12:57	3:37:51

HOWARD GOULD PROTESTED.

Saint and Penitent Disqualified and Niagara Awarded the Race.

LONDON, June 24.—The Ailsa, Britannia, and Satanita started in the Douglas, Isle of Man, regatta this morning over a fifteen-mile triangular course, three times round. The Saint, The Penitent, and Niagara started in a race for the Howard Gould Cup.

The race for the big boats was won by Satanita. The finishing times were as follows: Satanita, 5:00:02; Ailsa, 5:08:01; Niagara, 5:40:40.

In the race for twenty-raters, The Saint finished eight minutes ahead of The Penitent. The Niagara was last. Howard Gould made a protest against the Saint and The Penitent, on the ground that they sailed the wrong course, and it was sustained by the committee.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Lagonda, Samuel H. Austin, Jr. Schooner yachts Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg, and Fortuna, H. S. Hovey. Sloop yacht Gypsey, Messrs. S. and L. Shanks.

Passed West—Steam yachts Peerless, C. W. Harkness; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Parthenia, E. Dickerson; Narada, Henry Walters; Eleanor, Robert A. Ballantine; Sea Bird, Lewis J. Bird, and Uniquoma, John H. Hall. Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., left here this afternoon for Larchmont. The thirty-footer Carolina, Pembroke Jones, was hauled out at Wood's yard to clean and paint.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—Steam yacht Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; schooner Belle, Mr. Spar, and sloop Peri, Theodore Zerega, sailed westward to-day.

Yachts Arrived—Steamer Seneca of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; sloop Jessica, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Formosa, W. H. Babyn; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet, and Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; and sloops Daffodil, Frederick P. Sands; and Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

NAMES OF SURETIES IN QUESTION.

Contractors Are Accused of Deceiving the Controller.

While reading the bond given by one of the biggest contractors in the city a few days ago, Controller Fitch discovered that the names of the sureties had not been signed in their handwriting.

The names affixed were those of personal friends, whose signatures are quite familiar to him. An investigation disclosed that the contractor had himself signed all the names. He claimed that he did this because he had very little time in which to file his bid, and that he had the authority of the men whose names he used to put their signatures to his bond.

This authority does not appear on the paper, however, and Mr. Fitch determined to have the matter sifted to the bottom.

He went before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, taking with him two expert accountants and other witnesses, and preferred charges of forgery against the contractor and others.

When asked about the matter, Mr. Battle, Assistant District Attorney, said that it was a matter of regret that the Controller had seen fit to speak publicly about the matter while it is pending before the Grand Jury, but admitted that such charges had been made by Mr. Fitch.

It was established yesterday that the result of the Controller's complaint was the indictment of three more contractors of no prominence. The indictments had not been drawn yet.

The gist of the charge is false impersonation. According to the explanation given, it came through the necessity of contractors filing bids precipitately. Discovery of the false impersonation made the bids presented invalid.

All that Controller Fitch would say yesterday was that he had been before the Grand Jury to complain of irregularities which the law held to be criminal, but that, until the offenders were taken into custody, it was his duty to withhold all information on the subject. He stated that he feared the practice of signing names to bonds without authority was adopted in a number of cases, and that he intended to look into it thoroughly.

The contract for which the bond with false signatures was given is for $40,000 of city work.

The penalty for such an offense is twenty years' imprisonment.

It is expected that the Grand Jury investigation will result in several indictments.

SISTER OF CHARITY'S WILL CASE.

Her Nephew Wants Part of the $150,000 She Left.

The contest over the will of Mary Frances Baker, known as Sister Carmelita, who died in 1895, leaving a fortune of more than $150,000, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Sister Carmelita was the daughter of a wealthy contractor, and became a Sister of Charity in 1866, when she was eighteen years old. She left her property to her niece, Mary Sullivan. The contest is made by Richard Hennessy, a nephew, who alleges that the testator was of unsound mind, and charges undue influence, citing the fact that, while his aunt was well educated, she signed her will by making her mark.

Ella Rainey, known as Sister Ephrial, was the only witness examined yesterday. She testified to Sister Carmelita's having been in St. Vincent's Hospital and to having known her for many years.

"Before you took her to this city, in 1874, was Sister Carmelita have to be strapped down?" asked Julius Mayer, counsel for Hennessy.

"Not strapped down; she had to be held down."

"Who held her?"

"I did, remember."

"How did you hold her?"

"By the hands."

"Why did you hold her?"

"Because she was throwing her hands around, and might have hurt them."

"Did she say anything about the chairs?"

"I don't remember."

"Didn't she say that the chairs were persons and animals?"

"I can't recall. She said something about the chairs."

"Did she talk about the devil?"

"She said something; I can't remember what."

"Did she say she was possessed of the devil?"

"I don't remember; she said something about the devil."

Sister Ephrial testified that she called on Sister Carmelita several times at St. Joseph's Home in 1875, and considered that she was irrational at that time.

After a cross-examination of Sister Ephrial, the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, showers are probable, continued low temperature, southeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, light rain, continued low temperature, easterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, easterly winds. ALABAMA and GEORGIA, showers are probable, cooler, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, followed by fair Thursday afternoon. EASTERN TEXAS and LOUISIANA, fair, except showers Thursday afternoon on the Gulf, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, shifting to northerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, cooler, winds becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, showers, light to fresh variable winds.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers, cooler in central and northern portions, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN. UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, generally fair, fresh winds, becoming northwesterly. MINNESOTA, fair, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer Thursday afternoon in western portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, fair, preceded by showers in northwest portion, much cooler, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly. NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, winds fresh southerly, becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, fair, much cooler, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, much cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, warmer, variable winds.

An area of high pressure extends from Florida to Nova Scotia, a pressure of 30.32 being reported from Nantucket and Eastport. A second high pressure area is central over Montana. A trough of low pressure extends from New-Mexico to Lake Superior.

Rain has fallen in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except New-England and the Southwest.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Northwest and in New-England. It has risen in the Middle Gulf States, the Red River of the North and Ohio Valleys.

Conditions are favorable for rain in all districts east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will fall decidedly in Southern Colorado, Northern Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Metropolitan Investors' Exchange of New-York City, to deal in real estate, stocks, bonds, and other securities; capital, $20,000. Directors—George Eckhard and Ingle Carpenter of New-York City, and R. B. Duyckinck of Morristown, N. J.

—Hamilton-Rigney Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture wire and metallic cork fasteners, tin tags, spangles; capital, $10,000. Directors—Fred C. Hamilton, Edward J. Rigney, and Walter G. Lilley of Brooklyn.

—H. E. Pierson Company of New-York City, to carry on a plumbing, roofing, and gasfitting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. E. Pierson, Edward A. Roberts, and B. J. Glynn of New-York City.

—Tarrytown Wall Paper Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas B. Graham of Tarrytown, Theodore G. Ward of Bloomfield, N. J., and Eugene W. Sutton of Brooklyn.

—Roch Cocoa Company of New-York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Dr. Carl Roch of Chicago, James Lammle and David Lammle of New-York City.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Naval orders have been issued as follows: Assistant Surgeon S. B. Palmer has been ordered to the naval laboratory, New-York, and Ensign H. G. Macfarland will be detached from the Bennington on July 20, instead of July 14, as heretofore announced.

Army orders issued yesterday were:

Major W. L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to make monthly visits to Greeley, Fort Collins, and Longmont, Col., during the fiscal year 1897, for the purpose of inspecting stores.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Lieut. J. T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, for one month; Second Lieut. William M. Crafton, First Infantry, one month, and Cadet F. W. Van Duyne, for two months.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Rooms.

Messrs. Potter & Noel have sold to Ida E. Moore, at $28,500, three lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue. Three flats will be erected on the lots.

L. Froelich & Co. have sold for William A. Wheelock, the four-story brownstone residence, 860 Lexington Avenue, 16x50x80, to L. Pizer; also for J. Pizer, the five-story apartment house, 200 East Fifty-eighth Street, 25x90x100, for $42,500.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Margaretha Miehling, at $24,000, the five-story brick and brownstone flat, 217 East Seventieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure to Harris Spieshandler, at $31,200, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 Pitt Street, west side, 100 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Mary A. Berry, at $4,700, the two-story brick dwelling, 36 Lorillard Place, west side, 113.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, James W. Burton, at $10,205, the three-story and attic brick and stone dwelling, 87 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 102.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure to W. H. Erskine, at $33,000 and $32,800 respectively, the two four-story brick and stone dwellings, 14 and 18 West Eighty-second Street, south side, the first being 196 feet west of Central Park West, each 21 by 102.2.

The auction sales set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, plot on Daly Avenue, west side, about 264 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 82 by 112.6 by 74.6 by 112.6; also lot and two-story brick dwelling on Southern Boulevard, east side, 86.64 feet northeast of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 28.88 by 102.72 by 25 by 88.27.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 1,587 Third Avenue, east side, 25.8½ feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,178.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 83 Third Street, north side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 96.0½, five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house, with store.

By B. L. Kennelly, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 428 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 425 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick tenements in front and three-story brick tenement in rear.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 24.

ORCHARD ST, s w s, 118.9 ft s e of Ogden Av, —x—x18x112.6; Joseph Weber and wife to Herman Hering $100

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Teresa Feely to John Schubach 1

161ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 22x90; Richard R. Momson, as executor, to William Sherwood 2,875

3D AV, e s, 199.11 ft s of 159th St, 50x90; Charles Wall and wife to David Angermann 1

176TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 25x125; Fannie E. Lawrence to Kate D. Wilson 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; Silas S. Wood of Mount Hope Place, 450 ft w of Madison Av, 125x125; 176th St, n s, 450 ft w of Madison Av, 50x125; 170th St, n s, 625 ft w of Madison Av, 50x125; Lewis G. Morris to Fannie E. Lawrence 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Jeremiah Dixon and wife to Marcus Neustadt 1,050

LOTS 151 and 155, map of Unionport; Mary J. Clark to Mary M. Bickford 700

HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; John H. Eden and wife to Land Company of Edgewood 1

INWOOD AV, w s, 325 ft s of Goble Place, 8.8x irregular to Macomb's Dam Road; Massilon F. Rhoades and wife to Jennie Neuhaus 5,000

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 115th St, 75.7x74; Morris Weinstein and wife to Blakeslee Barnes 1

2D AV, 3,125 and 2,127; Frederick B. Bicher to M. B. Bicher 1

4TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.7x18; Lawrence D. Alexander and another, executors, to Robert J. Armstrong 9,450

132D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Joseph K. E. Poynton to George W. Eggers 1

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Francis Crawford and wife to George W. Dougherty 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Dougherty to Samuel W. B. Smith 1

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Euler to Henry Turno 23,000

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10x120x irregular; William F. Cronin to William F. Cronin 10

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10x120x irregular; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Fischer 1

11TH AV, e s, 181st St, 100x25; Charles E. Runk and wife to Edward Uhl 1

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 156th St, 503.8x96.7 to St. John's av 270.3x273; Charles A. Stadler and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim 1

PEARL ST, 255; Joseph E. Weed to Harris Mandelbaum 1

MOTT ST, 234; Nani Happ to Samuel H. Stone and others 1

11TH ST, n s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x83; Charles Hand and another, executors, to Owen Healy 6,500

14TH ST, 56 West; Charles B. Webster and wife to Nathan Straus 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 317; Leon Cahen and another, executors, to Leon Pearl 19,100

20TH ST, n s, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 50x81.5; John B. Taylor and others to William H. Butler 1

47TH AV, 424; Therese Blenenstok to Rose Lande 1

61ST ST, 236½ West; William H. Butler to John Healy and another 1

71ST ST, n s, 294.6 ft w of Western Boulevard, 16.8x1¼ block; Thomas T. Martin, as executor, to Alfred W. Ahrens 20,000

84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Av, 93x102.2; Edward Hirsh and wife to Richard G. Platt 1

107TH AV, 888; Alfred W. Ahrens and wife to Thomas F. Martin and another, ex. prop. and 10,000

5TH AV, w s, 45.5 ft n of 46th St, 18.4x76; Matilda E. Goodwin to Joseph W. Harper 80,000

76TH ST, n s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to George J. Schnatz and another 1

BROOME ST, 510; Emil Schaefer to James McKibbin 1

122D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John F. Bayly and wife to Eliza Bayly. 1

LOT 277, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Hiller 475

110TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; George W. Dougherty to Francis Crawford 1

121ST ST, 211 West; Maurice F. Linquist and wife to Michael Tanner 1

Recorded Leases.

BAILEY, Thomas, to Martin Reimers; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 151st St, 5 years $900, $1,050

COHN, Marks, to Lizzie J. Murphy; 2,218 2d Av, 5 years 1,500

CROTHERS, John C., and another, executors, &c., to Nicholas Duggan; 504 Broome St, 4 10-12 years 1,650

DONLEAVY, Christopher, to Murphy & Co.; 603 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,320

HUTTER, Leopold, and others to James S. Shea; 520 Willis Av, 6 years 1,500, 1,900

HOLTON, Anna L., to A. Wolland; 289 Avenue A, store, &c., 3 years 900

KEENAN, John, to Ignatz Adler; store, &c., 1,521 1st Av, 3 years 1,020

MENELLA, Vincenzo, and another to William Bonecker; 214 East 120th St, store, &c., 4 10-12 years 840

WINTHROP, Egerton L., and others to John Isaacs; 284 3d Av, 21 years 1,100

SAME to John Betjemann; 230 3d Av, 21 years 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENS, Alfred W., and wife to Thomas T. Martin, executor of Charles N. Martin; 229 West 71st St, 2 years $5,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Charles A. Stadler; n e corner of German Place and 156th St, 3 years 80,000

BOHM, Julius, to Augustus Frey; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, secure bond 4,500

CHAMBERS, Ellen M. and Matthias, to Herman Mundheim; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 180th St, 6 months 1,000

COURTNEY, Mary, to Hudson P. Rose; n e corner of Commonwealth Av and Manson St, 2 years 375

CRONIN, William F., to Harriet Overhiser; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 118th St, 2 years 44,500

SAME to Same; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, 2 years 50,500

DUER, Anna V. B. and Edward A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 24th St, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

GRAHAM, Helen M. and Julia, to American Security Company of New-York; 41 West 33d St, secures surety to Sheriff's bond 45,000

HANSSON, Ola, and wife to Christopher W. Wilson; n s of 164th St, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, demand 905

SAME to William T. Hookey; same property, demand 1,900

SAME to Henry Turno; same property, demand 500

SAME to Vermont Marble Company; same property, 6 months 1,668

HARRIS, Joseph S., and others to Herman A. Salomon; 235 East 102d St, 1 year 065

HEALY, Owen, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 11th St, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years. 4,500

HARNETT, Richard V., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76 Beekman St, 3 years 35,000

JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., to Bernard Lenahan; e s of Morningside Av, 25.5 ft s of 118th St, 1 year 5,000

JOHNSTON, William, and wife to Frances E. H. Lewis; n s of 123d St, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 5,000

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Lewis G. Morris; n s of Mount Hope Place, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 3 years 9,000

PEARSON, Leon, and wife to Adele Epstein; 317 East Houston St, 3 years 10,000

PLATT, Richard G., to Edward and Henry Hirsch; n s of 84th St, 468 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 48,000

REUSCHLE, Ann E., to Massilion F. Rhoades; w s of Inwood Av, 325 ft s of Goble Place, 3 years 2,000

ROOT, Ivy A. and Edwin B., to Edward E. Black; e s of Woody Crest Av, 275 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 8,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B. and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 88,000

SAME to George W. Dougherty; s s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. 12,000

SCHUBACK, John, to Teresa Feely; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHAFER, Ira, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; centre line of 139th St, at e line of Pentz St, shown on map of lands of John Pentz, 1 year 7,500

TEIGER, Max, and wife to Louis Stumer; n s of 102d St, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years. 1,500

WATKINS, Emma, to William E. Flanagan; 204 East 37th St, 1 year 2,361

WEISS, Sophia, and others to Paul M. Herzog; n s of 115th St, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 2,000

WILSON, Kate D., to Lewis G. Morris; n s of 176th St, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 3 years 400

SAME to Fannie E. Lawrence; same property, 3 years 200

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and wife to William W. Wister, jr.; s w corner of Pleasant Av and 115th St, 3 years 17,000

SAME to Christopher Lochmann; same property, 1 year 2,942

SAME to Aida C. Barnes; s s of 115th St, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year 1,500

SAME to same; s s of 115th St, 49.2 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year 1,500

YULE, John, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 981 Columbus Av, 3 years 33,000

SAME to same; 988 Columbus Av, 3 years 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Willie L., to Jennie C. Johnston, guardian $2,300

SAME to Jennie C. Johnston, individual. 2,400

BICHER, Fredericka B., to Mary B. Bicher 1

COUDERT, Frederic R. and Charles, trustees, to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, Jr., tenants 10,000

CALLAGHAN, Patrick, to Milton E. Oppenheimer 17,425

JONES, John J., executor of David Jones, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 18,000

KOTTEK, Jacob, to Joseph Larchan 3,862

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, to R. O. Ives, trustee of Dennis Valentine 14,000

LITTLEFIELD, Fred. M. to Eliza M. Dorr 1

MORRELL, Robert L., to Frederick M. Littlefield 1

REUSCHLE, Annie B., to Peter Alexander 8,500

STADLER, Charles A., to Adolph G. Hupfel 1

SHROPSHIRE, Ralph F., to Hickson W. Field 1,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New-York to Abbe L. Henshaw 12,514

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Ellen L. Hemenway 31,000

SAME to The Society of St. Johnland, (a corporation) 20,000

Lis Pendens.

108TH ST, 17 East; John A. Doerfler and another against Flora Lang and another, (recover damages) 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 243 ft s of 155th St, 127x87.11x irregular; Elizabeth A. Kennedy against John E. Cronly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

9TH AV, 502, 506, and 415 West 44th St; Joseph Klauck against Sarah O'Leary, (warrant of attachment.) 1

112TH ST, 209 West; Harriet D. T. Wilson against Maria L. Winterson and others, (action to recover $300.) 1

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Edward Werner against Frederick Lutjens and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.) 1

51ST ST, n s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Alexander Moore against Franzieka Moskoski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 400 ft n of High Bridge Road, 80x100; James Ford against W. S. Chatterton, owner; contractor's name not known $578

WOOSTER ST, 179 and 183; Luther E. Mansfield against Flora Sawyer, owner and contractor 602

PELHAM ST, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Yellow Pine Company against Levy & Haft, owners and contractors 1,688

14TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100, William's Bridge; Lawrence Brothers against Ann Ahearn, owner; A. A. Hitchcock, contractor 235

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Blachoff, Jr., JJ. Motion No. 6—Appeals from judgment of City Court. Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Friday, June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J. Case on.

No. 1065—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J. Court opens at 9 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J. Case on. No. 1171—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8719, 8805, 8778, 8810. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 8478, 2448, 8473, 8476. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gleriich, J.

Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.

Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1849, 1116, 2421. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X—McLaughlin, J.

Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J.

Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.

No day calendar. Wills for Probate—Olof Nordstrom, Jeremiah Reardon, William Hausmann, Frances McNulty, Hattie L. Bassett, at 10:30 A. M.; Sarah Hess, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

Case on.—No. 1067—Will of Mary F. Baker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 269, 4730½, 4630, 4044½, 1442, 3452½, 1243, 4137, 1529, 4653½, 1876. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 1722, 1733, 1645, 1658, 1661, 1663, 1712, 1727, 1627, 1170, 4459, 1664, 5854½, 1644, 1718, 1585, 1628, 389, 1163. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.

Nos. 4536½, 1795, 1699, 1792, 1793, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 4822, 4678, 4966, 4774, 4650, 2920, 4858, 4914, 4885, 4897, 4908, 4913, 4942, 4922, 4782, 4931, 4893, 3412, 4885, 3674. Clear.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—